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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Tame Grasses.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:-I find in your issue of March 30th, a serial article headed, "The Tame Grasses in Kansas," etc., etc., by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of Kansas State Agricultural College. I consider the subject of paramount importance to the average farmer, and it is of special interest to settlers of new states.

The ruinous practice of continuous cereal culture on new land, without the alternation of grasses has prevailed, as a rule, in every state in the union, beginning with those first settled, and strangely continued and carried to all newly settled. The dire result of the indiscreet course pursued has invaribly resulted, where long continued in impoverishing the soil to that degree that grain crops became so light in yield and so uncertain that they ceased to remunerate for culture and seed.

In this extremity and generally when too late, grass culture has been attempted as a

It would seem to require little sagacity, even without experience, to see that land that had been subjected to continuous cereal cropping without proper return by which to maintain fertility, until it ceased to yield paying grain crops, could be readily set in grasses, or be expected to produce paying crops of them, without supplying fertility to the impoverished soil, in most cases impracticable, if not impossible, and still this indiscreet course has been the rule, and general failure the result, and yet it will long continue. Men of no vocation are so slow to learn, slow to think for themselves, or to read the instructions of those most competent to counsel them, as farmers are. The sound instruction contained in Prof. Shelton's communication on grass culture, would, if heeded by all the farmers of Kansas be worth millions of dollars to the state in a few years; but from my experience acquired by personal intercourse with producers in fourteen states in the union, and from what I know of their whether one tenth of the farmers of Kansas specially intended to benefit.

ered from the Kanasas Farmer, of which I seemed like everybody was going crazy over have been a regular reader during the past Hereford cattle, but looking at the bottom of eighteen months, the same ruinous course is the article you would generally find T. L. Milbeing pursued there that has been elsewhere, ler signed, and he has made a fortune out of and that has so generally reduced fine, fertile them. Mr. Miller even had to publish a paper lands of vast areas to that degree of sterility. that the owners were obliged to migrate, and So Mr. Miller has done nearly all the blowing have left them to their successors who were so ignorant as to take and hold those blighted

Such land robbers, so common and so numerous, north, south, east and west, have long been and are still the bane of our Agricultural Nation. They are neither a profit or credit to the districts they have ruined and are ruining. No problem has more puzzled and baffled the combined wisdom and efforts of those whe have essayed to teach the land robber to desist from all his ruinous practices, especially from that of neglecting to embrace judicious grass culture in the regular rotation of crops, and thereby maintain and augment the fertility of their lands, so that they may leave in them to their children reared thereon, a legacy worth bequeathing, and one, the possession of which they should be proud to know will be enjoyed by successive generations of their direct issue, instead of compelling them to abandon to their unfortunate successors, their desolated birth-

The sagacious selection of adapted varieties and the judicious production grasses would in the early tuture, concede to them the title of King of Kansas Agricultural products.

God speed the day when so desirable a con dition shall pervade the entire area of that state, a majority of whose denizens have declared their determination not to stay under the reign of king alcohal.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I desire to cordially greet you as the successor to the editorial chair so faithfully filled by your prede- breeds.

cessor, with whom I deeply sympathize in his physical affliction, and in his necessity for abandoning the grand enterprize he had so ably and onerously fostered and sustained, until his journal had become a great credit to him and a boon to his readers. J. WILKINSON. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Controlling the Sex-Herefords.

The FARMER arrives again and seems more interesting than ever before. Seeing in the number of March 23d more about "determining the sex" and having read Mr. Coburn's article on the same subject some time ago I will give my views. Having tried those theories that state, and Prof. Shelton has saved thousands seemed reasonable and all failing, I have come to the conclusion that the sex is controlled by a higher being than man. We see a very large and tall man marry a very small and delicate woman and vice versa, in fact, it is very common to hear the remark concerning a man and wife "that is a very eddly matched pair, etc." Is not this the Master watching over the human race to keep it from degenerating too fast? Last summer Mr. Johnson gave several articles concerning rain which I had but little our wheat as cheap as we can purchase our faith in. I believe that also to be beyond man's knowledge. I believe there are things a man can know, and others that he can never fathom.

As to the production of the desired sex I see that the egg theory receives the most attention of any at present, but there is no telling about that, for in twins they may both be of the same gender, or one af each gender, not thinking of young should be a female and conception take place the next time she came in heat the result would be a male, but I have demonstrated this until I found it to be like the rest a false

I also see in the same number of the FAR-MER a statement in an article headed "cattle for beef," it says: "As an economical beef producer the Hereford has no superior, and under certain conditions has no equal."

This may be true out farther west where cattle run on the range the year around in large herds, and I doubt not if it is true, from their build and nature I should judge they would be more hardy and nimble on foot than the short horns, in fact they would stand more exposure and "rough it through" better than indifference to Agricultural Journals, I doubt short-horns, but even as far west as this I would prefer the short-horn every time, for I know will ever read his essay, and I equally doubt they are better milkers, they are gentler to whether 50 per cent of those who do read it will handle, will bear confirm better, mature earadopt its invaluable teachings. I feel that I lier, have more high priced meat, and have am safe in my assumption with regard to the less offall. Where feed is an item and where treatment and lost influence of said essay, and a man is fixed for raising cattle, I say take the it will verify what 1 have stated of the class short-horn every time. Several years past I used to see articles telling the advantages in It is deplorable for, from what I have gath- Hereford cattle quite frequently, in fact, it himself in order to tell all their good qualities, and has made more money out of them than any other man will ever make if I am not badly mistaken. M. WALTMIRE. Carbondale, Kas.

A Card From Mr. Green.

We are in receipt of the following on a postal card, postmarked Downs, Osborne county, April 12th; it speaks for itself:

"Friend Chandlee's four year old willows, twenty to eighty feet tall in the last FARMER are tolable good for hi, but are lo beside mi three year old cottonwoods, some of them are so hi it takes the tops a half hour to reach the ground when they are chopped down! Them big fleeces we read about last spring 30 to 40 pounders ar small taters to some I shore and said nuthen about. Why I have one ram Colvinii, imported from Pawneeii, and he's all wool but the tail and its a skane of yarn.

P. S. He aint fur sail. Trulee Yours, PEA GREEN.

Where the large breeds of fowls are kept, such as the Brahmas and Cochins, much trouble is frequently experienced in preventing curvature or depression of the breast bone, from roosting on high and uneaven or rough roosting poles. It is needless to say that the roosts should not be high for the heavy birds, especially while they are growing, for many of the broken wings or legs are due to their at-

Karm Betters.

CENTRALIA, Nemaha, Co., 50 miles northwest from Topeka, April 13.-We are earnestly and favorably impressed with the value to the farmers of this state, of Prof. Shelton's ar ticles on the tame and cultivated grasses suitable to this climate. Experience and knowledge comprised are represented in those papers and if the Professor's experience is of any value whatever, it is freely given to us that we may profit by experiments and failures. Tame rasses will in a very few years be our only resource for pasture and hay in this part of the of dollars to us, if we will but follow his teachings. Such articles will bear republishing yearly by the FARMER.

Now will it be possible to get some such thorough practical article on wheat growing, one that will treat the subject in an exhaustive manner, as adapted to different portions of the state, the best varities for cultivation, cost per acre of production and net profits per acre. Our tarmers here assert that we cannot grow flour. And again, we do not believe that we can raise corn for less than 25 cents per bushel, and yet thousands of bushels have been sold for 15 to 23 cents per bushel. Very few men here have stock and hogs sufficient to eat their corn crop. Not many have any horses and cattle. But the time is here when both will have to be done and then the question of raising the greatest amount of succulent food on that I too was under the impression that if the the smallest number of acres, will be of paramount interest. Then the raising of artichokes for hogs, hog pastures, green feed, 150 bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion will engross the attention of our go-a-head

> Our county can boast of fine blooded stock, high blooded stallions, fine farms, excellent public buildings, low taxes, no indebtedness, numereus cheese factories, one large creamery, several fair flocks of sheep, stock cattle by thousands and an energetic class of people. Success to the FARMER.

FENWICK, Republic Co., 100 miles northwest from Topeka, April 16.-In answer to N. N. K., of New Cambridge, Saline county, in regard to hogs of that vicinity weak in back. If I am not mistaken it is a kidney disease; I ney worm. I have had hogs and seen others small doses to give relief generally. I have which is pitched to the hogs-they generally victims to their appetites. but think it would have the same effect.

Peach buds all killed as far as examined Plenty of mud the last few days. Frost net all out of the ground yet. People generally seem to be trying to finish up their corn husking. The rough winter has in general put farmers behind with farm work. This is my thirteenth year in Kansas, more mud here now than have ever seen here before. Wild geese are plenty, they seem in doubt whether to go north or south.

I sowed a piece of land to timothy and blue grass seed, perhaps seven years since; the timothy did well for several years, the blue grass has gained the mastery. The same with clover, Where timothy is sown alone it has done as well as I ever saw anywhere. Clover does not heave out here by frost as I have seen in other states. To sow with timothy I desire a clover that ripens with timothy. From experiments I find nothing to hinder tame grasses from doing well here. Have threshed about six bushels of seed per acre of timothy. Buckwheat runs 10 to 25 bushels per acre; but I think it more liable to blast here than in some other localities. Sow buckwheat about June 20.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 260 miles southwest from Topeka, Mar. 31.—Doing spring work in general. The wheat fields are putting on signs of life and are becoming quite green. But in a great many fields the wheat is badly frozen and some are almost, if not entirely destroyed. But with favorable weather until harvest wheat will be an average crop. Ground that is plowed is drying up very fast and will soon need rain.

Immigration is setting this way again and

though that the trouble came from too free ion but what the stray dog had the hydrofeeding of millet hay. The symptoms vary phobia. - Ft. Scott Monitor. but the first trouble is the horse becomes stiff in the fore legs and shoulders, and in some it column devoted to dogs. The larger part was lame in one or both fore legs. In fact the ani- exchanges mention instances of the same kind. they are almost invariable in good flesh. Cannot some of your readers till us the cause and give us a remedy. Other stock is generally healthy but thin in flesh.

J. W. E.

of madness. This course watch of all dogs and kill them as soon as they exhibit any signs of madness. This course watch of all dogs.

Dogs Doings.

A great many barks have gone down in the East river at New York, within seven years 35,000 dogs have been drowned there.

Kill the dog first and hunt for his owner afterwards, is the method of certain Greenwood county farmers who mean to make sheep raising profitable.

A fierce dog ran after Emma Grutzier, a bright 11 year old girl of San Antonio, and ganization in Osage township, and would be when the brute reached the horror stricken glad to see the movement spread to the whole child she fell lifeless to the earth. She was country .- Girard Press. absolutely frightened to death.

There are about two dogs in our town to one person. We think it would pay our citizens was seen to bite a great many dogs before he to incorporate the town and assess a tax of a dollar ahead. By so doing we could easily pay estimated that not less than twenty dogs were expenses. Look out for mad dogs!-Abilene

Considerable excitement was manifested yesterday for a short time in the neighborhood of The signs of madness were unmistakable, frothing at the mouth being only one of them. A policeman was soon at hand and a lucky shot ettled the whole business very promptly .-Lawrence Journal.

For some time, over at Burlington, the city authorities have been slaughtering dogs by the hydrophobia in cattle and colts have cropped out in that locality.

A rabid dog has created a ripple of excitement in the neighborhood of Sugar Valley recently. He got away !- Garnett Plaindealer.

A Pennsylvania farmer, being greatly annoyed by dogs which entered his premises from time to time and killed a large number of think most likely what is termed by some, kid-sheep, determined upon their destruction. One evening, a short time ago, he deposited some similarly affected, and have found arsenic in poisoned meat in different places, and in the morning he was rewarded by discovering the generally given it inside of a piece of dough bodies of eighteen canines, which had fallen

twenty-eight head they killed and wounded is a thing of the past; but it is booming tre-Little, living on Mr. Blankinship's farm had week passes without some little tow-boat, worth his entire flock killed and wounded. Yet, there are some men who will claim that it is a barbarous law to have the poor dog taxed !-F. M. Harrison, Newton Co. Mo.

Reports come to us from different parts of the county to the effect, that numerous hogs are dying of hydrophbia. Mr. Colburn says that a gentleman by the name of Strain, who resides on Otter creek, has lost sixty head. Another gentleman living near him has also lost several head, and Mr. McGrew, who lives turther down the creek, has lost one. This hydrophobia business is getting rather monotonous .- Greenwood Co. Republican.

Last Saturday the dog case terminated, resulting in the acquital of the boy Watkins, who, it seems from the verdict of the jury, never shot the dog, and had been maliciously prosecuted. Stinson & McElroy, and the county attorney, by his deputy, represented the state, and Pratt & Davis and Woodward, the defense. Bertwell, the prosecuting witness, lodged in the county jail .- Phillips Co. Her-

Sunday, over on the hill in East Fort Scott, vous trot, and biting everything he came across. His head seemed swollen and occathe cry of mad dog was heard, and a man went out and shot him. Fortunately he did not horn side. tempting to clamber and flutter up to roosts A great m horses in this community are went ever there and killed three of the canines which are too high even for the light-bodied unfit for work and there is a diversity of opinion as to the cause. It is generally claimed and slay a number more. There is no quest- York for Canadian breeders lately.

The KANSAS FARMER last week had a whole extends all over the body. They are weak in accounts of mad dogs and the dogs, stock and the back, are restless and some become very persons bitten by them. In fact, many of our mal becomes weak and unable to walk. But In some neighborhoods the people are making almost a wholesale slaughter of the canines-It would be well to keep close watch of all dogs of madness. This course may save somebody from much suffering and a most horrible death. -Riley Center Independent.

Wm. Andrew was in to see us yesterday, and asked us to say something about the necessity of organized action to destroy worthless dogs, to keep good dogs within bounds, and thus prevent the spread of hydrophobia. He says that many rabid dogs have been roaming the country in his neighborhood, and that other dogs have been bitten by them. Having talked with many of his neighbors, he believes that nearly all of them would favor a township or-

A mad dog made a run in the neighborhood of Mr. Fair's elevator, on last Monday. He was finally killed by the city marshal. It is bitten by this one. Some of these are still at large in town, and some belong to persons in the country. It is evident that, unless the utmost vigilance is persisted in, there is great the postoffice by the appearance of a mad dog. danger of many persons being exposed to the terrible danger of mad dog bites within the next few days .- Sterling Gazette.

Last night the mad dog excitement broke loose again in West Fort Scott. We failed to gather the particulars, but do not doubt that a rabid dog was biting some of the worthless curs in that section. We stood at the Wilder House wholesale. Four wagon-loads of dead dogs corner and counted sixty-three dogs of high were hauled out in one day. Several cases of and low degree. There is scarcely a doubt but what one or more rabid canines have passed through the city recently. No man living can know how many or what animals have been bitten, and yet men, women and children parade our streets when they must meet unmuzzled, dangerous curs at nearly every step. Is this wise? Is this right or sensible?-Monitor,

The St. Louis Republican refering to the Mississippi river as a commercial highway, says: When it costs less than half as much to ship a bushel of grain from St. Louis to New Orleans by river as it does by rail from Chicago to New York and the trip can be made in A short time ago, three dogs visited the than half the time, it is no longer necessary to farm of W. E. Blankinship in my neighbor- write labored arguments in favor of the Missishood and attacked his flock of sheep. Out of sippi route. The Mississippi route as a theory, eighteen, killing the greater number. Mr. J. mendously as a practical reality. When not a no more than \$25,000 to \$50,000, taking down to New Orleans six or seven hundred car loads of grain, we feel safe in calling the boom in the downriver movement tremendous.

> C. Underwood, of Timber creek, commenced the winter with 1,200 sheep. He put up sheds in a shelterd place and otherwise gave them very good shelter and care. During the snow storm that drifted so badly many of them were covereed with snow and had to be dug out. About forty of them perished. They have been considerably affected with the scab, from which he has lost quite a number. He thinks he will be able to bring them through till grass comes with the loss of about one-hundred. The past winter has been remarkable for its severity and sheep men who have come out as well as Mr. Underwood have done very well .- Riley Co. Independent.

Twenty years ago John Kennedy, of Clark county, Ky., bought a Shorthorn cow for \$215, in default of paying the costs, nearly \$170 was the offspring of which he has since sold for fully \$10,000, and he has twenty-four of her descendants left. This does not include any account of her butter, or for the steers sold out a stray dog appeared upon the scene. He kept her progeny. Now, let us have the gross provisiting different places constantly on a ner- duet from a \$15 dollar scrub cow in twenty years, that we can see whether or not the breeding of scrubs can be made to, 'pan out' as well sional drops of foam fell from his jaws. Soon as has Mr. Kennedy's Shorthorn. As at present advised, predictions lean toward the Short-

> Black polled angus cattle are growing in favor in Canada. Shipments of considerable lots have been made from Scotland to New

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The farm and Stock.

The Jerseys.

Lying in the English Channel, contiguous to the coast of France, are several small islands, the principal of which are Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey. They are all that remain to England of the rich possessions which the Duke of Normandy ruled, when he conquered the island of Britain. Though under the power of England, the people are French, and they retain many of the customs, usages and laws of old Normandy. As the laws of primogeniture do not prevail here, and as the islands are densely inhabited, the estates are very small and agriculture has been brought to perfection. The pears, apples, cider and garden vegetables produced on these islands are celebrated both in Great Britain and the conti-

What gives these islands their greatest celebrity, however, is their peculiar breed of horned cattle. The people of the Channel Islands have petted the cow as the Arabians have petted the race horse. Their acres were too few to permit their keeping many cattle, so that only the best specimens were reserved. As milk and dairy products are in demand in densely peopled regions, great attention was early given to developing the milk producing capacity of these animals. The sweet nutritious grasses of these islands, together with the fine esculent roots that were fed, produced a remarkable richness in the milk. These qualities, the result of circumstances, were festered till they became hereditary. Normandy or Britainy were doubtless the home of the ancestors of the cattle now found on the Channel Islands.

Although there is a great similarity between the cattle found on all the Channel Islands, and although specimens taken from Alderney and carried to great Britain served to fix that name on this variety of cattle, there is no mistake that the finest representatives of the race are to be found on the Island of Jersey. Here greater attention is given to agriculture and stock breeding, and the agricultural societies are of excellent repute.

In relation to the means that have been taken to keep the breed pure, the following extract from a letter from Col. J. Le Couteur to the editor of the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, will be of interest.

"The outline history of our breed is this: In the year 1789, the Jersey cow was already considered so good, so superior to any then known. I imagine, that an act of our local legislature (which for such ends is quite independent of the British Parliament,) was passed by which the importation into Jersey of cow, heifer, calf or bull was prohibited, under the penalty of two hundred livres, with the forfeiture of boat and tackle, besides a fine of fifty livres to be imposed on every sailor on board, who did not inform of the attempt at importation. Moreover, the animal was decreed to be immediately slaughtered, and its flesh given to the poor. Later laws are equally stringent; no foreign horned cattle are never allowed to come to Jersey but as butcher's meat. Guernsey cattle are not deemed foreign, but there are scarcely ever a dozen of that breed in our island. They are of larger bone and carcass, considered to be coarse, though famous milkers, requiring much more food than the Jersey. Our judges at our cattle shows have discarded both them and their progeny."

The great claims of the Jersey is as a cream producing animal. Where cream is to be disposed of by the gallon, as it is in a city market or at a cheese factory, the Jersey is an unprofitable cow to keep. But where quality and richness, and not quantity, is desired, as in furnishing milk and cream for the family, or for producing butter of beautiful rich color and fine flavor, it has no peer among all the improved breeds of cattle. There is both pleasure and profit in keeping a few of these cows on every farm. They are pets to be loved and tende ly cared for. Their yield of cream is surprising both in quantity and quality. There is no greater dainty for the table than Jersey cream. The butter made from it is of surpassing excellence, and often commands twice the price of ordinary butter in the market. Even a few of these cows in a herd will cause the peculiar color and flavor of Jersey butter to be observed in that made from the entire quantity of milk. It is also observed that the milk of half breeds has the characteristics of full blooded animals to an eminent degree; to such an extent is the influence of the male exerted over on the progeny of the Short-horn, Devon or native cow.

At present there is a good demand for superior milch cows on the part of persons living in cities and towns. The full or half-blood bred bulls. The first cross will make your ing decaying vegetation soon tastes and smells Jerseys are well adapted for this purpose, being docile, spare feeders, great milkers, and of a breed whose ancestors have been confined to narrow limits. Although little can be claimed for the Jersey as a beef producing animal on account of its diminutive size, still all experience, both in this country and in Europe, show that the Jersey is very easily fattened after it is dried off, and that the beef is of excellent quality. Indeed, it appears to be true that cows that give extremely rich milk will fatten easily when confined in the stall. The fat contained in Jersey beef is yellow or straw the islands where this breed has long been raised, and the same may be said of the few animals slaughtered in this country. In all parts of the Eastern States and Canada, where these animals have been introduced, they are held in great favor, while the few who have

kept them in the West are equally warm in their praise.

Artichokes for Hogs.

I give you the result of my experience with one acre of Red Brazilian artichoke, which took about four and a half bushels of tubers, cut in pieces containing two or three eyes. I broke ground deep and harrowed well, then marked off with a three runnered potato marker, my rows three feet apart and planted one piece every fifteen inches and covered with a cultivator, and I cultivated as I do potatoes or corn, keeping clear of weeds. In the fall I had a large growth of tops covering the ground and about ten feet high, but feared, owing to the drouth that ruined our potato crop here, that the crop would be light. Part of my patch was a hog lot, and about October 10th I let the hogs into it and gave them more as they needed it, about fifty hogs for fattening and twenty-five breeders and pigs, and at the same time began to feed new corn.

The result was that my hogs fattened unusually well, kept healthy and I got them into market early and my sows and young pigs never did so well. I have lost so many hogs of late years with what is called hog cholera that I have been afraid to keep many hogs, which at present prices are very profitable. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we used to let our hogs run loose and they would root in the voods and prairie and find some vegetable they needed to keep them healthy. I never knew hog cholera here. Providence gave the hog a nose, indicating thereby that something beneath the surface of the ground was neces sary for its life and health, and we, instead of providing that article of food for which he may dig, put rings in his nose, and wonder why our hogs are not healthy. Brother farmers, let us like men of intelligence, study the nature of the animals beneath our care and provide for them such food as their nature plainly indicates that they need. In the artichoke we have just what the hog needs to keep it healthy. In the season of the year when our pastures fail, it supplies a fresh vegetable food for winter of which the hog is very fond, and yields in such abundance that a small patch of ground will supply the hogs of one ordinary farmer. Last week I was digging some of my artichokes and to my surprise I found that they yielded four bushels to the square rod which would be 640 bushels per

I also planted about one-half a bushel of White French artichokes, a very large and productive variety. It is sweeter than the Red and equally productive, but I have not yet tested it for hogs .- Cor. Western Rural.

Facts About Thoroughbred Cattle.

Many cows are now dropping their calve and these cows will soon be again in a breeding condition. I want to give a little advice to all farmers that are rearing scrub cattle. The man (who is not already improving his stock) will remember with gratitude the day he read this little article if he follows the advice herein given, the farmer wants a breed of cattle that has at least two meritorious qualities, and with as many more as possible and as few demerits as possible. The two qualities referred to are the milking and beef capacities and they are essential features which must not be absent in the farmers cow. We have a race of cattle that possess these two indispensable qualities to a very satisfactory degree. But they possess other merits which will be mentioned shortly. If I were asked by the common farmer what breed of cattle shall I stock my farm with, I would answer the Shor-horns and their grades every time. The Jerseys will rank first as butter cows but and cream is the secret of the trouble, and here If you intend to have an earthen floor, which, they and they only will excel the Durhams for is where the butter creamery has the advanbeef. The Herefords are fine beef cattle, but says are not the equal of the Short-horns even in this respect, while they are inferior milkers to other breeds for cheese, etc, but the Short-horns are for the farmer superior to all others. I am not enthusiastic because I have any of this kind to sell, for I have not, but on the other hand expect to purchase rather than sell. Now tarmers, you cannot afford to have scrub fixed to the absorption of the spores which prostock grazing on your lands, that are worth duce acidity. Spores of every other kind are from forty to one hundred dollars per acre, you can do better than to rear poor stock of any kind and cattle especially. They are dear as a gift for they require as much feed as the It is a fact which cannot be too strongly imimproved, which will sell for double as much as the scrub. Now two ways suggest themselves for men to get out of this scrub cattle business. One of two things do. Sell them off of the seeds of every terment that blows over to the butchrers and replace them, with grades its surface. This absorbent power is not pecuor which is better thoroughbreds, The other liar to milk alone. It belongs in common to way is to breed your common cows to thorough- all liquids. Water placed in a cellar containcalves worth 50 per cent more than the common. Keep your grade heifers and breed them to the best, and in less than five years you will albuminoids and sugar in solution. offers to evhave stock that will sell for double your original stock. Don't breed to a grade bull under any ordinary circumstances, for while the grade may have a better form and be of larger size and look finer than his thoroughbred sire, yet he will not so surely transmit the good qualities of his race af the sire. But do not such a fertile soil to flourish in that they spring one that has a pedigree and one that is also a and quickly leaven the whole lump. fine animal. You will do better to drive five colored. Jersey calves are prized for veal in miles and pay five dellars for the service, than for a poor bull to serve at home and free of charge, In conclusion I will run a summury of the many excellent qualities of the famous Shoat-horn: They are good milkers, good feeders, good disposition, mature early and can

be easily fatten at any age; size large, form

symmetrical, color fine the fashion being dark red and the beef is of superior quality. One thing more to remember. No dull market for the best stock. When the markets are dull, poor stock will not sell for any price. Nothing then is wanted but the choicest .- Cor. Indiana

Kansas Sheep Lands.

The inquiry for sheep lands is constant, and shows that there is a growing interest in the country in sheep husbandry. Many have their attention attracted to the distant Territories by the stories of profits from the sheep raising which are told, and without waiting for advice, or even to think, conclude to go to Montana, Washington Territory, or some other distant locality. Now we are not going to say a word against any state or territory that offers in- ter. ducements to sheep men. Montana is a fine stock country, and we have never been slow in advocating its claims to that distinction; it is a vast, rich territory in all respects, and is worthy the attention of anybody who thinks of emigrating to the west. But what we wish particularly to say is that these new countries do not possess a monopoly of advantages for stock rhising, and if that is the object of emigration, we may find localities nearer home which will do as well. This is a great sheep country, and we have no states in which good

sheep locations cannot be found. Among our finest sheep states Kansas occupies a very enviable position, and as she is a rapidly developing state, an intelligent state, and a progressive state she offers great inducements to the emigrant. There are within her borders thousands of acres which can be had for the asking, or the small government price, and thousands which the railroads own, and have for sale; and in her already settled sections, there are many farms which uneasy settlers have developed, and now wishing to obey their natural roving dispositions, wish to sell that they may "move on." These farms can temperature nor deep in a high one. Setting be purchased-and they are for sale in all new states-for a great deal less than they are worth. Kansas is a great agricultural state in every respect; and will be among the greatest of our sheep raising states .- Western Rural.

The Castor Bean.

The Castor Bean is a native of the West Indies, where it grows with great luxuriance. It is cultivated as a field crop in the lower Middle States, aud in the states bordering on the Ohio river on the north. It likes a rich mellow bed, and is planted and hoed like corn. It attains the height of five or six feet, and bears the latter case, the air helps to purify the at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre. and subjected to a great pressure, by which it yields nearly a gallon of cold pressed castor oil to the bushel of seed. The cold pressed oil is far better than that extracted by boiling and skimming; the last process is performed either with or without first slightly roasting. Formerly its separation into a limpid oil for machinery and lamps, and into stearine for candles, much increased its value, but since the introduction of mineral oils, which are now so plentifully produced, the use of castor oil is chiefly confined to medicinal purposes.

Dairy.

Why People Do Not Make Good Butter.

An experienced dairyman of Ohio in a reent address on this subject gives some very important points in regard to the numerous failures in attempts to make good butter. He says the influence of the atmosphere on milk butter. But the Jerseys are too diminutive for tage over the ordinary butter makers. He be made by filling in with dry loam to the top

"It requires no long exposure to the air for the milk to take an infection that will cause it to sour; a moment's contact is enough. The germs of acidity multiply in milk with such astonishing rapidity that a very few minutes are all that is necessary to set the work going. The influence of the air upon milk is not contaken in as well. Nor does the absorbtive power of milk end with absorbing living germs. It takes in odors as freely as infectious germs pressed upon the mind of every one connected with the care of milk or the care of milk products, that milk takes in every odor, as well as of the decay, and becomes unwholesome to use; but milk being full of oily matter, and holding ery species of ferment just what is most desirable for it to flourish in. Every oder that comes in contact with milk is grasped and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened; once taken in, it is there permanently, and the seeds of every ferment that touches its surface find breed to every bull that is pedigreed. Breed to up at once into vigorous growth and multiply

"The peculiar smell of a cellar is indelibly impressed upon all the butter. made from the milk standing in it. A few puffs from a pipe or a cigar will scent all the milk in a room, and a smoking lamp will soon do the same. A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it will take the scent of a strong smelling stable, or any other offensive edor, will imbibe a taint

that will never leave it. This may seem like descending to little things, but it must be remembered that it is the sum of such little things that determines whether the products of the dairy are to be sold at cost or below, or as a high priced luxury. If milk is to be converted into an article of the latter class, it must be handled and kept in clean and sweet vessels. and must stand in pure, fresh air, such as would be desirable and healthy for people to breathe. Many other changes than those enumerated occur in the milk room. The souring process once begun continues until the sugar is converted into acid; the whey begins to separate from the thickened milk and the vinous fermentation sets in, slowly forming alcohol, which takes up the volatile oils, and the strong acid ferment prays upon the solid fats to the detriment of the quality and quantity of the but-

Seven Points in Milk-Setting.

1.-To make the finest flavored and longest keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.

2.-After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before acidity becomes appar-

3.—Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.

4.-The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.

5.-The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be. Milk should never be set shallow in a low deep in cold water economizes time, labor and

6.-While milk is standing for cream to rise the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

7.-When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream, it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air: in cream. The selection of a creamer should The seed is separated from the pods, bruised hinge on what is most desired—highest quality, or greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor .- Prof. L. B. Arnold, in New York Tribune.

Loultry,

A Cheap Poultry House.

Many beginners inquire about plans for cheap poultry houses for the accommodation of small flocks, but as it is difficult to suggest plans without knowing exactly the situation of each inquirer, we will give one for general purposes that is cheap and may meet the wants of some of our patrons. In selecting the situation for a poultry house, choose a dry, gravelly or elevated place, and if possible, on the south side of some building or the southeast side of a bank or a hill. If the ground is level, plow around the site and throw the earth toward the center. A frame, ten by twelve feet, will accommodate a dozen hens and a cock nicely. by the way, is the cheapest and best, it should of the underpinning and renewing the same frequently during the year. The front of the house should be lofty enough to admit the attendant without stooping and the roof slanting and perfectly water-tight by putting tarred felting under the shingles. The sides may be made by coarse boards, straight up and down, and cracks battened. The inside should be lined with tarred paper, and on the south and southeast sides there should be two good sized windows, a door from the east side and a few square holes with slides at the bottom for egress and ingress of the fowls. The roosts should be made low, and the nest boxes placed in a quiet and secluded place. The dusting place should be where the rays of the sun would fall upon it, and the ventilators placed near the edge of the roof .- Journal and Record

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Grange and Alliance.

Notice from State Lecturer.

I shall go through Coffey, Lyon, Chase, Marion, Harvey and Reno counties as far west as Nickerson, and return through McPherson by way of Florence and Emporia sometime in May. Granges desiring meetings will please correspond that I may complete the pro-SAM'L J. BARNARD, gramme. State Lecturer.

To the Patrons of Husbandry.

By the action of the National Grange, at the fourteenth annual session, it was made the duty of the executive committee of the National Grange, to revise and have published a song book for the use of the order. The committee being desirous to discharge that duty in the most satisfactory manner possible, would esteem it a favor if members would aid them in their work, by forwarding to my address such choice songs as may be in their possession either original or selected, as would be suitable for such book; and also copies of song books which are in use in the order, other than those published by the National Grange.

HENLEY JAMES. Chairman Ex. Com., N. G. Marion, Indiana.

Sterling Farmers' Alliance.

A meeting of the farmers was held at the residence of Wilson Keys for the purpose of organizing a farmers' alliance, on Wednesday

Mr. Keys stated that there had been a charter obtained under the name of Sterling Alliance, No. 163.

The charter was produced and an organization effected by the election of the following officers: Wilson Keys, president; William Blades, vice president; W. P. Edwards, Treasurer; J. C. Seward, secretary.

A finance committee was then appointed, consisting of Hugh Hanks, J. W. Gash, and Wm. Blades.

It was decided to hold regular meetings on the third Saturday evening of each month.

A Pertinent Question.

Why do not the co-operative associations of this state publish their reports in the FARMER? There are small bands of Patrons here and there that such reports would encourage very much. There are a good many associations in the state, and if their reports were published in the grange columns of the FARMER, all Patrons would know where they are located, and in moving from one place to another would be a great benefit to those purchasing supplies; besides, it encourages other Patrons to try co-operation for their own benefit. Such a showing as the Spring Hill co-operative association made does more to encourage Patrons than a dozen lectures. Practical results is what we are after. I hope every Patron and farmer has read Secretary Windom's letter to the antimonopoly league. He shows clearly the dangers with which we are threatened. Will farmers and laborers still refuse to act in unison, and allow liberty itself to be trampled under foot? The great transportation lines, telegraphic lines and banking institutions are controlled by numberless monopolies, and now the channels of thought and the press is to be controlled. What next? Political and religious liberty will be abriged. W. F. HENDRY. Nickerson, Kas.

Be Sure and Attend the Grange Meetings.

Above everything else, in seasons long or short, whether work is crowding or not, do not neglect your grange meetings and your grange reading. Devote sufficient time to reading our grange literature, so that you may know what is going on elsewhere. Be in regular attendance at your grange meetings. Keep the grange prosperous, and it will be more useful as an educator, and a great help to you in short or long seasons. At the end of the year, you will notice a larger amount to your credit on the balance sheet, than you would have had by neglecting your grange readings and meetings, though you and yours work and toil day and night. For what will it profit you if you raise thousands of dollars worth of produce, and are compelled to pay 40 per cent. for marketing it, and 20 per cent. additional in taxes direct and indirect? You have simply four hundred dollars left out of the thousand; for interest on your investment in the farm, wear and tear of teams and tools, repairs of fencing, etc., to say nothing about the labor of yourselves and families.

Rest assured, corporations, schemers, and office seekers will not allow themselves to become so much engaged in anything as to deprive themselves of the opportunity of attending their associations and keeping well read up on their side, and yours too. And, if we neglect our present advantages, if we become downcast and stand idle, they will advance continually, and gain as rapidly as we lose; and this we cannot afford. We have accomplished so much, and our work has been so well established, that our rights are being considered and getting to be recognized. It would be folly —yes, worse than folly, to permit the good work on our part to lag, and we become inactive for even a short period, because the work on the farm is pressing. It is right and necessary to attend closely to every affair on the farm, but to attend to your grange duty is of equal necessity; for it is only through successity in the grange that we will ever be successity in the grange that we will ever be successity. ful efforts in the grange that we will ever be

relieved from our burdens of injustice, and save to ourselves a portion of the forty and twenty per cent. now taxed upon our products.

Make the grange, then, one of the prime objects of life, and it will accomplish all it has promised to do. The farm will then become more than self-sustaining.

Н. Езнвачен.

State Lecturer Needham in Kansas.

I commenced a series of lectures in this state at Spring Hill, March 11, and went over Johnson county. I need not mention the snow; it had disappeared and I could see the soil and found it to be about the same as Jackson county, Mo. The wheat looks well and bids fair for the coming crop. There will be a large amount of flax sown this spring in that county.

The Order in Johnson county is in a prosperous condition; all the co-operatiive stores are doing well and some new ones are being established. In my last, I gave the figures of two and they represent the balance. I have only one word to add, and that is, the goods are sold so as to attract custom and the business is done by themselves. People of all classes trade there and had just as soon have the profits divided among the members of our Order as to have an aristocratic class, called 'merchants," built up with such men as "traveling agents," who suppose they are superior specimens of humanity. As dividends are given to members only, they are benefited by it. All see that a dividend of 10 per cent was given by the exhibit I published in my last. Take a wagon sold at \$60; at the end of the quarter the patron gets a dividend of \$6. This makes the wagon \$54. Now, this holds good on his groceries, on all of his purchases and benefits all members alike. But I have said enough on this subject.

After leaving Johnson county, I went to Miami and spoke at several points in that county. The Order had become dormant in some parts of the county, but at each point we visited, re-organization followed, and Miami will soon be equal to any county in the state. At some places in Miami, I found live Granges. At Wea Grange we found as live a Grange as in this or any other state, and as fine a Grange Hall as I have entered anywhere, perhaps the finest I ever saw, unless there are some equal in Cape Girardeau county, Mo. This hall is 30 by 50, with elevation at each end and along the sides. Being well finished, makes it one of the pleasantest places to speak in and listen found anywhere. I have only described the upper story; the lower is used as a church and well finished up, particularly the seats. Some may say, when they read this, "This is too large, or not so." When I spoke there the hall was crowded, although the roads were very muddy and the meeting was at night.

From Miami county I went into Franklin, and had a large meeting at Lane, day and evening. The Grange store here is doing well. The Order in this county is rather dormant. Here we met the Farmers' Alliance, and two Alliances were found in the county. This movement seems to be rapidly growing in favor among the farmers.

We next traveled across the state to Marshall county. At Frankfort there was a large meeting and here we met another organization known as Anti-Monopolists. There seemed to he perfect harmony among these three organizations, all unite upon general principles. I visited Blue Rapids next. Here I met a surprise to me; I found large factories. The Blue river furnishes almost unlimited power. The stream is dammed near the foot of the rapids, with a cut stone dam built in the form of an arc of a circle. The foundation rests upon solid rock and will stand for ages. There is in operation here a mill for the manufacture of plaster of paris (gypsum), that is found in large quantities along Blue River, also a paper mill doing large business, and an iron foundry. These are on the west side of the river. On the east side, there is a very large flouring mill, one of the best in the west, also a large woolen factory with all the modern improvements and as fine woolen fabrics, turning out goods as fine as any on the continent for warmth and durability. All the buildings are of cut stone, and well built. Go to various parts in the state and hear the hum of the factory. The power here is the cheapest motive power ever used by man to drive factories. The foundation of another building is already built above the water, and this year will see the above the water, and this year will see the number of looms doubled at Blue Rapids. Let none of your readers imagine I have forgotten my home in Missouri, or have become an agent of Blue River Rapids or the Buel Manufactur-ing Company. I visited these mills to learn their capacity.

I am eften asked the question why does Kan-sas grow so fast? How does it happen that Kansas has increased in production faster than Missouri or any other state? The conclusion is by many that it is a better state, has better is by many that it is a better state, has better land, better climate, has some superiority over Missouri naturally. This is not so. Some imagine that there are better facilities for factories; not so, but nevertheless the Kansas wagon is sold in Missouri; the Kansas made cloth on is sold in Missouri, the Kansas made cloth is sold in Missouri. The Osage is equal to the Blue, the Brice Spring superior, and many others. The Falls of Shoal Creek far superior, but all those waste while Kansas uses the water of the Blue to spin and weave, to grind her wheat, to make her paper. The convicts in her penitentiary make the Kansas wagon for the Missouri farmers, and Missouri uses her convicts to interfere with the miners. Here is the difference; here is why Kansas has doubled her members in Congress. It is this policy that has enabled the Patrons to make a

State Lecturer of Mo.

A Common Sense View of It.

The Prairie Farmer of a late date, in reply to a correspondent who feared our swine as now bred are being ruined by too much improvement correctly grasps the situation in this way:

"The improved swine of this country, though they are more tender and liable to ailment than their razor-back congeners, are infini ely better for the farmer, because they are far more profitable. Several articles have found a place in the columns of our exchanges that are calculated to do harm, because there are not a few persons who lack experience, that may be misled. There are flippant writers who can make a plausible answer on either side of almost any question, without knowing much upon the subects they handle. But they are not safe guides. In regard to this matter of improved swine, we are told that in obtaining form, early maturity, and quick fattening habit, in short, hulks of animated lard, we have sacrificed constitution, vigor, hardiness, and health. This is the sheerest nonsense imaginable, and we trust that the number of farmers or others that will be bamboozled by it are few. It is not claimed that swine husbandry has reached the utmost limit of perfection, There is yet much to learn in breeding and rearing swine in order to raise just such animals as will realize the various demands of the world's varied and varying markets; but for a few would-be wiseacres to decry what has been done in displacing "the long-snouted pig that their infancy knew," is simply absurd. Is there a simpleton on earth who, if a choice was offered him as between the sweepstake premium sow at the last Fat Stock Show here, and the best specimen of the ancient land-pike that can be found, would hesi-tate as to which he would select? The poorest pig of any of the improved breeds is far preferable to the 'ill-favored pelican-snouted, razorbacked, hazel-splitters which, (as our friend F. D. Coburn puts it), could easily drink buttermilk out of a jug, and had bow-knots tied in their tails to prevent their crawling through the fences

"No, the hogs of this country and England have not been improved to death. Breeders may make mistakes and do make them, sometimes in selecting and coupling breeding stock, and also in managing their swine; but that is no argument against the improvement which has been going on for a great many years under the skillful management of experienced breeders who have produced the compact, blocky, finely-formed hogs, with fine bone and small offal that always find a ready sale in our markets at top prices. Let our correspondent, and all others, who have doubts about the value of the improvements that have been produced in breeding swine, rest assured that such improvements are not vain; and at this late day it is not a little singular that an opinion to the contrary should be advanced from any intelligent source.

"In selecting breeding stock, of course, care should be exercised to obtain only strong, healthy, vigorous animals. Proper care in feeding, affording exercise, and in use, is necessary to secure healthy, vigorous progeny, that will maintain the reputation of the stock in the valuable characteristics that have been obtained only by long years of labor, observation, and skill. In this way, alone, is the most profit to be gained in rearing all kinds of our useful domestic animals."

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Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the

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205 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of An thony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further partie

Notice to Farmers.

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the Uulted States. Stock first class. Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address. D. HILL, Dundee Nursery Kane Co., Ill.

F. E. MARSH,



GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS., BANHAITAN, ARS., EGGS-Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAH-MAS. The best in the west Choice fowls for sale. Brah mas are the very best to ross with your commom efowls, Circulars free.

Breeder and Shipper.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY. C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.

(Near Sedalia.)

Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

For Sale Cheap.

Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats one entirely new), one steam boiler and for 20 presses and hoops, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other articles too numerons to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved sceurity. Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE. Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

All Bee-Keepers



Descriptive Catalogue

Bee-Keepers Supplies sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees, etc. Extra induce-ments for early orders. Address,

F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co.. Ill.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORN CATTLE. 300 HEAD

Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds at

the Fair Grounds at

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA,

April 19, 20, 21: 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of fane cattle will be drawn from
the herds of Messra, Pilipy Nichola, Robert Miller, Smith &
Judd, Harclay & Traer and D B Buseing, all of West Liberty, Jowa, and for excellency of both quality and pedigree
have rarely, if ever, been excelled in a single sale anywhere
Catalogues ready in due time.

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

"All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, h-ving been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesi-tate to use it,

In Cold_Weather, in Cold Water,

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand railons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites, Send 3 ct stamp for circulars and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HORSE BILLS.

Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on go heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse Bills!!

Those owning Stallions and wanting 'oills can send their or ders by mail at following prices;

50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3 00. 100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4 00

Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express, CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

For Sale.

The subscriber, living two miles north of Valley Falls, Kansas, offers for sale his well known English Draft Stallion

ENGLISH SAMSON.

for eash on easy terms, or will trade for young stock, or will take a pair of horses in part payment.

Pedigree.

ENGLISH SAMSON was foaled June 4, 1872. He was bred by James Michael Haney of Summerhill township. Crawford Co., Penn. English San son was sired by Logan horse. bought at Lincolnshire, Eugland, in 1880. Imported the same year by Dav. Logan, of Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn. The borse was a thoroughbred draft, dark bay, with black mane and tail; dark, beavy legs and long halves the same year by Dav. Logan, of Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn. The borse was a thoroughbred draft, dark bay, with black mane and tail; dark, beavy legs and long halves the bourse. While the bourse weight fourteen bundered pounds; stock gen erailty well up to his size, height a little over 16 hands. The dam of English Samson was bred by Samuel Scrole, She is 16 hands high; dark bay, with heavy mane and tail, weight 1850 pounds, well built for draught, is a good traveler, and was sired by English Lyon. He was imported about the year 1858, height 17 hands, weight 1800 pounds, is a dark bay, rather brown, with black, heavy mane and tail, long halr on fetlocks, and owned by Solon Colt of Waterford, Eric Co. Penn. English Samson's grand dam was sired by Macouland to the property of the state of the property of t

Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish, Merino Sheep, (Hammond Steck). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices & less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

Murserymen's Directory.

DK. W. H. H. (UNDIF). Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weights 290 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSEKIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 259,000 apple seedlings; 1,00,000 apple root grafus; 20,000 year apple trees, and 10,009 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

THE

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A, H. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEMPLE'S

Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. War-ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites Infest-ing sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will did 100 sheep. For circu-lars, address 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT PLEASANT

STOCK FARM,

Near Brooks Station, Wilson County, Kansas.

F. L. Twiss, Hambletonian's Vision and Pioneer.

will make the Spring Season of 1881 at our farm 21/2 miles south ot Brooks,

miles south ot Brooks,

In F. L. TWISS we believe we have the richest inbred Hambletonian Stallien in the west. He was stred by Florida, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer; dam of F. L. Twiss, Nellie Hill by Crittenden Jr., dam Lady Davis by Ticonderoga, son of Vermont Black Hawk. Crittenden Jr. by J. J. Crittenden, also known ss Gen Dunham, record 2:26 (see trotting register), Crittenden Jr's, dam was by old Abdalah.

HAMBLETONIAN'S VISION is also a grand son of old Hambletonian and very closely resembles him in form and PIONEER is a beautiful bay sired by Blind Tom, he by Star Davis, dam by importen Margnave. Pioneer,s dam was by Fire Clay, grand dam the dam of Hambletonian's Vision.

F. L. Twiss, \$25, payable before stock leaves farm. Mares not proving in foal returned free.

Pioneer, \$15 to insure: Aambletonian's Vision, \$10 to insure. Insurance dueMarch 1st, 1882, or as soon thereafter as mare proves in foal. We reserve the privilege of rejecting marcs should we deem proper to do so.

Address FULMER BROS

FULMER BROS., Brooks. Wilson Co., Kas.

A KEY THAT AND NOT WEAR OUT. SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, 30 cts. Circulars
SOLD FREE.J. S. BIRCH & CC., 38 Bey St., N.Y. BUSTACHE AD WMISKERS,
DYEF'S BEARD ELIZIE de this sed fathers,
DYEF'S BEARD ELIZIE de this sed fathers,
DISTORATED AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS

5000

Blackboards Enamel For Introduction into the Public Schools

ATHALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and sam-ples.

ALSO

Western School Supply Agency,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeks, A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum. **Cooley Creamer**



THE COOEEY CREAM-ER has been in use by parties in different sections of this state for a year or more, summer and winter. It has proved to be the one thing need-ful for the butter maker, The Boss churn is emphatically the Dairymans Churn. With the coley, the milk is set in large cans, submerged, and not using lee. The cream is all raised in twelve hours. Milk is sweet and valuable for feeding purposes. A Creamer costs less than any other room or outfit for butter-making.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmers. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 17 expire with the next issue. The paper is aln 17 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directo ry, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

New Advertisements this Week.

- W. P. Popenoe, Berkshire Pigs. I L, Cragin & Co., Electric Soap. L. F. Ross, Bulls for Sale.
- J. C. Stone, Jr., Bulls for Sale. T. J. Smith & Co., Iron Fence.

- T. J. Smith & Co., Iron Fence,
 Rudolph Adams, Stock Sale,
 T. K. McGlathery, Stallion.
 N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pensions.
 Jas. J. Davis, Shepherd Wanted.
 Geo. L. Squier & Bro., Amber Cane Manual.

Give the tree peddler a wide berth, His pedigree runs straight back to Annanias.

The greatest loss upon a farm is its fertility. This the farmer should never dispose of without an equivalent.

Wheat takes more fertility from the soil than any other cereal, and consequently ought to bring the best price.

The increase in the imports of American flour into Europe during 1879-80 has been 53 per cent. over those of 1877. These imports have gone principally to England, Belgium and Switzerland.

Lice and rats are serious enemies to chickens. To kill lice, use kerosene or some kind of grease; to kill rats or expel them, do almost anything handy-poison, shoot, catch, pour coal tar into their holes, &c., &c.

Over 1,000 head of cattle, 2,000 sheep and 900 hogs, have been shipped weekly from New York to Europe since the commencement of 1881. Two-thirds of the cattle and all the sheep and hogs were slaughtered before ship-

One great mistake made in pig breeding is in having the breeding stock too young-in breeding the sows too young before they have become well grown and matured, and also in buying young breeding sows instead of full

At the Michigan Agricultural College oats are sown early in August between the rows of raspberries. The oats; explains Professor Beal, present a better appearance than do weeds, serve as a mulch during the winter, and in the spring leave the ground quite clean

There appears to be an increased disposition in Great Britain to invest in American land. The purchase by a Scottish land company of 142,000 acres of land from the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is reported. This land is to be resold to Scotch and English far-

Those who can afford to raise sheep can better afford to do it properly than to continue on in the old way of using common scrub rams upon the same kind of ewes. Such breeding is almost as bad as no breeding at all, for instead of yearly improving and approaching purity of blood, the flock annually becomes weaker and of less value to the owner.

It is said that Pekin ducks stand at the head of the list in England, as being more prolific, arriving at maturity at an earlier age, and being hardier than any other variety. This breed has been known outside of China only a few years, and is already a rival, if not superior, to the many favorite varieties long cultivated here and in Europe.

The testimony given at a recent meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club was not in favor of the Bohemian or hulless oats as compared with common oats. Commissioner Le Duc says that seeds of hulless oats distributed for two or three years by the department at Washington failed to elicit favorable reports from the farmers who gave them a

A Chicago provision dealer was asked recently what he thought about the statement that the hog had reached too high a state of civilization-had been bred to death; and the answer was, that the modern pig would hardly be expected to stand the racket that his ancestor, the savage fellow with the long snout and tusk, used to undergo. The latter animal would not fatten, and was therefore not a commercial article, like the hog of the present day. The hog is now well cared for and more tended to be kept,

toroughly domesticated than he was twentyfive years ago; hence, even if more delicate, he should be quite as well able to resist disease The hog is really a reconstructed animal, and there does not appear to be any reason now why the Jews should continue to heed the Scriptural injunction not to eat swine.

Look Out For the Lambs!

In a great measure the success of those who raise sheep depends upon the increase in their flocks, and hence it is important to look carefully after the lambs about this time of year, and see that the least possible number are lost by accident or from neglect.

The lamb safely carried through the season o weaning time will pay anywhere from 5 to 100 per cent on its cost, and any investment paying such a per cent of profit is well worth a good deal of extra care and watchfulness. In flocks of any considerable size it is desirable to separate the ewes likely to lamb soon from the others and give them special attention. When a lamb is dropped the ewe should be quietly removed from the others and the lamb ooked after until it is known that its mother will own it and let it suck. When lambing occurs late in the season and the weather is pleasant the ewes may be allowed their liberty during the day, but at night they are safest in a dry comfortable corral sufficiently convenient that some one may know about what is going on, and be at hand to render assistance if needed. In good weather it will ordinarily be best to leave the ewes undisturbed during the night. Everything being quiet and the sheep mostly lying down the ewe and her new lamb will be found together in the morning. The man in charge of them should be out early in the morning and ascertain the true state of affairs before the sheep have become restless and ewes and lambs have become separated, thus avoiding confusion as well as much loss of time. If it has already occurred, let the sheep out of the corral as quietly as possible and in most instances the lambs that may have come during the night and been lost from their mothers will be sought out by them, and a fair degree of patience will set matters aright. Where they fail to adjust themselves in the natural way a strange ewe and lamb can in most cases be made to own each other by being penned together for a few hours when they will become very affectionate. While the lamb is very young the ewe seems to recognize it wholly by smell and sometimes a reconciliation may be expedited by having the lamb smeared with camphor or something similiar. After this if protected from cold, storms, dogs and wolves, there are but few ills that lambs from healthy parents are likely to be troubled with during the first season.

Herefords.

The Hereford is one of the oldest English broeds, and claimed as indigenous to the county from which it takes its name. For at least one hundred years they have had more than a local reputation. They have long centested with the short-horns for the supremacy as grazing animals, and the superior quality of their beef. Fer fifty years following 1799, the Hereford steers exhibited at the famous Smithfield fat stock shows received almost as many prizes as those of all other breeds combined; of late years they have not been so successful. In America they were never widely disseminated nor their merits given any great publicity until within perhaps the last decade, when a few breeders of means, being cognizant of their great value for beef production, have pushed them to the forefront of popular favor, and their champions claim a willingness to show by any proper tests that the Herefords are not simply equal to, but superior to the short-horns or any other cattle in existence as profitable grazing beasts. They were introduced into the United States as early as 1817, by Henry Clay, who brought a small number to his Ashland farm in Kentucky. Later, larger importation were made, especially in 1840, 1852-3, and in 1861-2; since 1875, various gentlemen in different states have imported in large numbers the finest specimens obtainable, and now have herds of great excellence, value and uniformi-

As bred at present the Herefords are large, uniformly red, with white face, throat, chest, belly, legs and tip of tail, and have a white strip extending along the top of the neck and shoulders; as a rule the horns are somehat heavy, and in the bull, standing nearly at right angles from the head; the neck is also a little coarse or heavy, and the dew-lap rather too prominent; the chest is wide and deep, the brisket deep, the ribs well rounded, and the entire front of the animal presents a deep, mass ive appearance. The back is straight and broad, but the hind-quarters are not so long or wide as in some other breeds; their legs are short for cattle of so much size, and their girth around the chest is often surprising and enor mous, and in this particular they have no peers. They are emphatically beef animals, and as bred for many years have but little value for the dairy.

The Hereford is without doubt a valuable breed of cattle, and its largely increasing popularity is a source of gratification; they are making rapid strides in popular favor, especial ly with western ranchmen for grading up the half-wild herds of the plains; so much so that the supply of desirable animals is not equal to the demand.

If a good brood sow is rightly kept the pigs from her will more than pay for her keeping by the sale of some over and above those in-

The North Devons.

Probably the most noted and leading breeders of Devon cattle in this country is Gen. L F. Ross, of Avon, Fulton Co., Illinois, who is also interested in a ranch in Chase county in this state. Gen. Ross was present at and fayored the meeting of the Central Kansas Breeders' Association at Manhattan in February, with an excellent essay on the North Devons, and in his summing up says they may properly be commended:

1st. For the superior quality of their beef, milk and butter.

2d. For the cheapness with which they can be kept-producing not only the best beef, milk and butter, but the cheapest also.

3d. For their hardy and rugged natures, enabling them to live and thrive on the coarsest and most innutritious food.

4th. For their strong, vigorous and iron-like constitutions, enabling them to resist disease and endure climatic changes.

5th. For their great muscular development, their strength and activity, making the best of work cattle, and enabling them to gather their own food and work their own way through

6th. For their beautiful and symmetrical forms, their graceful style and carriage, and their rich, glossy red coats, ever pleasing to the eye, and ever filling the heart with admi-

ration. Possessing, as they do, so many good qualities combined, capable of adapting themselves to all climates and modes of treatment, able to endure the hardest treatment and grossest neglect, but ever rendering full compensation for all the care and attention ever bestowed on them by man-they are as a beast for the general farmer, for the beef raiser on the Western ranges, and as a general purpose animal for all classes of men in all parts of the country, without a rival or a

And yet I am compelled to admit, they do not please me in every particular. I should like them better without horns. If they can be bred entirely divested of horns, and not in any way detract from their many good qualities, they would in my judgment be about perfect. And it affords me pleasure to be able to produce a few fine specimens of the Devon that are wholly hornless. If on further trial they are found to possess all the good qualities of the Devon, and losing nothing but the horns. they will be adopted as the main foundation of my herd.

But to be fully understood on this subject, will state further, that, of all the pure breeds of cattle known to the American stockman, of which I have any knowledge, the Devon is decidedly my first choice. If they can be produced in all their present perfection without horns, none of their good qualities in any way diminished, I want them without horns; but if not, I will stand firmly by the Devon, horns

Garget in Cows.

This consists of inflammation of the udder, and is often of a very intractable characters Sometimes it comes on immediately after calving, and in other cases not for a long time after. The inflammation may either be general, involving the whole udder, or partial, when only one or two of the four quarters are affected.

The causes are various, and may be blows, scratches, and injuries from other cows; and constitutional, arising mainly from a too plethoric state of the system at the time of calving. These glands being very large in the cow, and intended by nature to secrete a considerable amount of milk for the nourishment of the calf, an increased flow of blood is sent to these parts, rendering them, as it were, on the verge of inflammation, and only requiring an excitant o produce disease. Heifers are especially liasite conditions of keeping and management. Hot summers are said to favor the complaint.

The symptoms are heat, redness of the skin, increase of size and hardness of the udder, tender gression, lameness in one hind leg, especially when the inflammation commences in the body of the gland, and not in the teat. The constitutional symptoms are severe: there is a quick and hard pulse, an increased respiration, and, in severe cases, the rumination will be suspended (loss of cud), and the animal refuse her food Upon attempting to draw the bag, instead of milk a thin, yellowish fluid will be obtained, mixed with small flocculi, showing that an acid secretion has been formed, and the milk separated into curd and whey. In a later stage this is changed into a thickish and fœtid discharge.

As the disease advances, the swollen and inflamed udder is seen to enlarge and become somewhat white in places, evincing the formation of matter. When these abscesses break and discharge they leave dry and ragged ulcers, which often contain sinuses or pipes, burrowing into the substance of the gland. Gangrene, or mortification of the bag, next takes place, and large diseased portions become separated or have to be removed with the knife, but not unfrequently, when the disease has advanced so far, the animal succumbs, and death closes the scene.

One means of preventing garget is to thoroughly draw the udder every night and morning, no matter whether the cow gives much milk or little; whether she be fattening, on the eve of parturition, or in any other condition. Another preventive is to have cows

son, as being accustomed to him they will not hold up their milk, which, if persisted in, as 18 sometimes done when strangers milk, tends to bring on inflammation.

A Kansas Short Horn Herd.

Of the Short Horn herds in Kansas none is greater credit to the state than that of our enterprising friend, J. C. Stone Jr., of Leavenworth. His idea from the first has been that western buyers knowing the best was the cheapest would furnish him a market for animals of the best quality and the richest pedigree combined, and time has shown that his estimate was correct. He has at his "Fairholme" farm, three miles south of Leavenworth a good sized herd of thoroughbreds of the sort to cross upon and enhance the value of our western stock in an unusual degree. In another column will be found his advertisement of young bulls for sale, and he invites a critical inspection of them and their pedigrees. He guarantees them in excellent condition for service, but not fat, and says they can be delivered at such time as purchasers may desire.

Our Agricultural Exports.

The sum total value of our agricultural products during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880, amounted to the enormous sum of \$683,-019,076, and constituted 82.9 per cent. of the total value of exports of all kinds of domestic enterprise in the United States-and this, of course, in addition to all that was consumed at home. This shows that the agricultural interest dwarfs into comparative insignificance all others. One interesting fact is shown in the returns to the Treasury Department, in the above statistics, that in 1860, and for forty years preceding, the exports of raw cotton from the United States to foreign countries were 53 per cent. of the total value of the exports of domestic merchandise; but in the last fiscal year the exports of cotton amounted to only about 26 per cent. of the total. In 1860 the exports of breadstuffs rose from \$25,000,000 to \$288,000,000 in the year 1880, while in the same period the exports of provisons increased from \$16,612,443, to no less than \$127,043,242.

Immigration.

During the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1881, 305,022 immigrants arrived in this country. Of these 83,000 were from Germany, 77,-000 from Canada, 36,000 from England and Wales, and 30,000 from Ireland. Of the 15,000 immigrants landed here in the month of February, less than 900 came from Ireland, the Irish peasantry looking prebably to some amelioration in the condition of things at home as a result of the agitation of the last few months, and turning their attention less than formerly emigration from Germany, on the contrary, is a Polish deputy declared that this increase was his province to the unjust treatment of the Polish language. He said that the last year 12,300 contended that the popular discontent was not

Kansas State Agricultural College-Farm Department.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In my recent published article on the "Farm Grasses in Kansas," in which I advise farmers to "send directly to head quarters for grass seeds," mentioning incidentally the St. Louis and Chicago dealers, I had no thought of purchase of those houses which do a considerable business, changing their stocks often. I have reason to believe that the seedsmen of and painful, pain and distress evinced in pro- offer attractions at least equal to those presented by the dealers of Chicago or St. Louis.

E. M. SHELTON. Prof. Agriculture and Supt. Farm Mahattan, Ks., April 11, 1881.

Diseases in British Domestic Animals.

Scarce an English agricultural periodical is now received which does not contain reports of new cases continually occuring of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and foot rot and other ailments in sheep. The latter is spreading in the drier and hilly districts, where it was formerly unknown; and so many deaths are continually occurring, as to soon make certain an advancement in the price of meats. This will be a hard thing for the poor.

What the Western Farm and Home thinks of polled cattle: "There seems to be no question that polled cattle can be bred at least ten per cent, cheaper than the horned. They are harmless as sheep and exceedingly tractable. They can be transported to market at less cost tion possessing properties entirely different and much more comfort to themselves than from honey, and ruinous to the health of its the horned. When slaughtered their meat consumers. It is usually produced in this always brings the top price, and their hides being entirely exempt from holes and scars phuric acids plays the most conspicuous part, made by the horns of their associates, also brings more money. It would seem as though manufacture. A bushel of corn weighing 50 the introduction of such a breed was a matter milked, as nearly as possble, by the same per- of national importance."

Kansas Stock Topics.

White & Holmes sold on Wednesday, April 6, for Thomas & Becker, Eldorado, Kas., fifteen steers av, 1,522 lbs, at \$5,40. They were a fine bunch of cattle.

Mr. C. K. Beckett, a prominent breeder of Short-horn and beef cattle, residing near Sterling Kas., was in the city on Monday with a car-load of thorough-bred bulls and heifers, en route to his ranch.

The thorough bred short horn bull calf, imported from Kentucky by Mr. C. N. Higginbotham has thriven finely in its new Kansas home. It is now but two years old and weighs 1730 lbs.—Rossville Times.

A load of very superior 1483-pound steers, from the farm of J.S. Kellogg, Netawaka, Kas., whose home is at Atchison, sold to-day at \$6.25 to the buyer for Duche & Son, London. -Am. Stockmen Chicago.

Five car londs of sheep shipped Monday for Kansas City. Two cars of horses for Denver and no one knows how many car loads of hogs and corn during the past week, besides eggs and poultry .- Beloit Courier.

H. A. Goddard reports a loss of one head out of his herd of 72 cattle.

W. H. McColl, of Sun City, reports a loss of two cows, out of his herd of 170. Mc. says these cows did not die from poverty .- Medicine Lodge Cresset.

Mr. W. W. Driskill who has just returned from his cattle on the Cimarren, informs us that the loss of stock on his range will not exceed one half of one per cent. The Driskill's have about 12,000 head of cattle on this range. -Dodge City Globe.

A gentleman has arrived in Lyon county from the east, and located on Phenis creek, who has four kundred Merino ewes with pedvgrees, and a number of thoroughbred bucks. He desires to purchase a ranch and go into sheep raising on a large scale.—Emporia News.

H. H. Marshall delivered on last Monday to Thomas & Becker, 24 head of steers averaging 1,540 pounds, at \$5,50 per hundred, making \$69,30 per head. He fed 40 head this winter, and the average price obtained was \$72. This we believe is the largest amount of money ever paid in Butler county for the same number of cattle.—Eldorado Press.

Wm. M. McCall, of Concordia, Kansas, was on the market with three loads of sheep. He says stock cattle with them are pretty high, and the supply is not equal to the demand. The severe winter has been hard on hogs, great losses having occurred. Mr. McCall raises all he ships and has only good stock. -Am. Stockman Chicago.

Mrs. J. G. Black, of Miami county, recently sold thirty head of four year old steers to some to the advantages offered by this country. The Paola buyers, that were brought to La Cygne Monday for shipment. They were a fine lot of steadily increasing, dispite the efforts of the cattle averaging in weight 1,748 pounds each. government to prevent it. In the course of a One of them weighed 2,040 and an other 2,000 discussion in the German Reichstag recently, pounds. Mrs. Black received \$5,15 per hundred pounds, or \$2,700.66 for the lot, a little over \$90 due in a great measure to the public worship a head. Mrs. Black is one of the most successlegislation, and to excessive taxation, and in ful cattle feeders in this section of the state. -La Cygne Jonrnal.

Some of the cattle in the neighborhood of persons left that province. A Socialist deputy Lapland, the property of Mr. Bitler, have become afflicted with what is popularly called so much due to political as to economic griev- mad itch. A swelling occurs under the throat and they rub their heads and necks violently against surrounding objects. The affection is supposed so be caused by eating gooseberry sprouts, which are just now beginning to come out in leaf. No inferior disease is discovered on examination after death, which occurred in one or two instances .- Eureka Graphic.

Last Monday Fred Entriken had a dozen of the finest yearlings on the street, we ever looked at. The average age of the dozen was ble to garget, and that of a very severe character, usually involving the whole of the gland. In many cases, however, it will occur without developed and elsewhere, whose facilities enable them to devote especial attention to grass and clover devote es bought them for the purpose of butchering, from Mr. Duncan on Smoky who raised them and stall fed them through the winter. Mr. Kansas City do in point of quality and price Duncan is one of the most successful stock raisers in the country, and handles only the best breeds .- McPherson Freeman.

> Berkshires crossed on good common sows produce a hog better suited to the farmer than either of the parents, but pure-bred males should always be used in breeding all kinds of

Recent examinations of French and Belgian butter has detected such adulterations as fine chalk, potato starch, fine mashed potatoes, wheat flour, milk condensed by heat, bad old butter, suet of yeal, carbonate of lead and lead sugar, milk, water and excess of salt. One lot recently seized by the authorities presented a granular appearance, analysis proving that 100 parts of the sample contained only forty-two parts of butter, fifty-one of pure water and seven of salt, incorporated together by special machinery.

Sugar and syrup and other sweets are made from glucose, instead of being a natural product like honey, distilled in God's own laboratory in the flower, is a vile chemical preparacountry by boiling starch in dilute acids. Sulbut muriatic and nitric acids enter also in its pounds, will produce some 30 pounds of glucose, and the profit on a bushel is from 30c to 40c. Some glucose factories consume over 6,000 bushels of corn every day. This is at a profit of 35c per bushel would amount in the neighborhood of a million dollars profit per annum.

Spring Season.

Now the human system is more than ever disposed to get out of order by the insufficient efforts of the Liver to disgorge the excess of bile. If it is not assisted in its work, billious attacks must necessarily follow. Simmons' Liver Regulator, prepared by J.H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, sole proprietors, has proven itself to be the great regulator of the liver, and in the spring especially should this valuable medicine be taken. It can be found for sale by all first-class

In order to secure the services of Col. L. P. Muir as auctioneer, the sale of Ru folph Adams, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, advertised for June 8th, 9th and 10th, has been postponed to June 21st, 22d and 23d.

To Consumptives.-Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phes-phate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sootming Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not be! on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly sate to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and text fewal a beautiful and in the cast fewal and in t best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

For Sale.

Near the corner of Eighth and Kansas Avenue a fine lot of fruit and ornamental trees. Also a large stock of Evergreens and Hedge Plants E. H, HARROP.

Curing Scabby Sheep.

The following letter, received by Messrs, G. Mal linckrodt & Co., from a large sheep-grower in Nevada will be interesting to many of our readers:

TOANO, NEVADA, Feb, 21, 1881, Messrs, G. Mallinckrodt & Co., St. Louis, Mo.: GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiry as to my opinion of your Dip I would say that it never fails to effect a cure in any and every case, When the Dip is

opinion of your Dip I would say that it never falls to effect a cure in any and every case, When the Dip is properly applied.

I bought a scabby band of sheep last spring, and cured them with twice doctoring with your dip. The method I adopted is to run the band through a separating chute, and separate all scabby sheep, then I handle the scabby ones only. I stand the sheep, head or neck, between a crotch in the ground, and stick a pin in top to hold the sheep in, and then we apply the Dip to the parts affected, using I gallonCarbolic Dip with twenty gallons water. This method I find most sure and cheapest.

Tobacco will cure scab, but much time is consumed in preparing it. I would rather buy Carbolic Dip than to use Tobacco, even if it were given to me for nothing. Lime and sulphur will also cure it, but it costs as much (and more here.) than Carbolic Dip, and it svery dangerous to put on sheep, especially if followed by stormy weather.

In conclusion, I would say that from my own practical experience, and from the experience of other sheep men in this state, I have decided that Carbolic Dip is the surest cure of anyDip I have tried or know of and a flock can be cured for one half of the expense of any other Dip within my knowledge, and as it is very penetrating requires less labor to effect a cure of a bad case of excrustation.

I have had circulars from many other manufacturers of Sheep Dip, but as I have had such positive success with the use of the Carbolic Dip, I do not feel much inclined to risking labor, applying new Dips, and much less the success of my sheep for the season as when so be let run on sheep they decline in flesh and their wool grows much slower. Respectfully yours.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited tire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box

smooth complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. For promply regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheek. See notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a se-In the summer of 1877 I was advere cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, when to my sur-prise and gratification I commenced to feel bet-ter, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I

have for the past three years.

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular to be the best made. Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

In Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call en

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

FINE MERINO SHEEP.

FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thorough bred Rams.
"Capital View Sheep Farm."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week sell-ling goods for E. G. RIDEOUTE CO., 10 Barclay Street New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

New York.

We quote: Tubwa hed-choice 38 to 40: medium 30 to 38c; dingy and low 33 to 35c; unwashed medium combing 26 to 261/4; medium 25 to 26; rough and low do 20 to 22c; Kansas 16 to 18c; burry. black and cotted

St. Louis.

Demand light; prices weak. Choice medium tub washed at 38 to 39c; do unwashed at 24 to 25c—poorer proportionately less.

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 19c; light fine, 19 to 23c medium fine, 24 to 27; tub washed, 41 to 46; Colo ado and New Mexican, 15 to 22c; black, burry or cotted, 5 to 10c less; Missouri 22 to 25c; Kansas, 20 to 22c.

Chicago.

Market very dull. There were no receipts of conse quence, and shipments also small. Stocks ample. The prices given below represent the range at which sales were effected on the open market. Dealers in filling orders obtain 1 to 2 c 7 lb more than the figures quoted. Territorial wool has to be sold a shade under the prices obtained for that from Northwestern points; it is short and not as good in quality.

Tub-washed, good medium, 40 to 42c; tub-washed,

coarse and dingy, 35 to 38c; washed fleece, fine heavy. 33 to 35c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse 30 to 83c; washed fleece, medium, 38 to 40c; Unwashed, fine 23 to 25c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 27 to 29c; unwashed coarse, 21 to

Markets by Telegraph, April 18.

New York Money Market.

BAR SILVER-\$1 121/4. MONEY--Active; 4 to 6 per cent. closing at 5 per

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-5 to 6 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE-Bankers' Bills, 60 days,

| , | 64 81 1/2; signt, \$4 83 1/2. |
|---|--|
| t | GOVERNMENT BONDS. |
| ŀ | Coupons of 1881 103 New 5's 109 New 43/2's registered 113 Coupons 1185/4 to 118 New 4's registered 1145/4 to 114 Coupons 114 |
| ì | New 5's |
| • | New 41/2's registered |
| Ç | Coupons113% to 113 |
| ŕ | New 4's registered114% to 114 |
| | Coupons114 |

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 131. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 15. ST. JOE .- \$1 10.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 151/4.
UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 14. LAND GRANTS—\$1 121/4. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20.

GOVERNMENTS-Strong and higher; 6s selling to 4, and 5s, and 4½ and 4s at % per cent. RAILROAD BONDS—Fairly active.

STATE SECURITIES—In light request.
STOCKS—The stock market was strong and higher at the opening, but before the first board speculation becameweak and a freeselling movement was devel-oped, which resulted in a sharp decline in prices. The market continued to decline steadily during the afternoon, the lowest figure of the day being touched After the first call the decline from the highest point ranged from ½ to 5½ per cent, in which the New Jersey Central was the most prominent. In final sales an advance of ½ to 1 per cent, took place.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 3.593 bushels; shipments, 8.673
ushels; in store, 100.693 bushels; market firm bushels; in store, 100.693 bushels; market firm butter, millers taking a fow lots at an advance; No. 1, ash, 974c; No. 2, cash, 28.4c; No. 3, cash, 894c; May, 894c; June, 874c; July 83 to 884c. CORN—Receipts, 1861 bushels; shipments, 8,550 bushels in store, 76,226 bushels; market steady and firm; No. 2 mixed 34½ bash or May; 34¾ to 35c June No. 2 white mixed, 36½ to 365% cash and May.

-Stronger: No. 2, cash, 34%c bid. BUTTER—Choice continues very scarce and in active demand at 18 to 19c.

EGGS-Market weak and lower at 11c per dozen.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher, No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 06½; No. 2 spring, 1 05½ cash; 1 04 bid May; 1 05½ June and July; No. 3 spring, 93 to 97c. CORN—Active firm and higher; 42% to 43c cash; 43d to 43% May ane June. OATS—Steady and in fair demand; 341/4 to 341/4c cash; 351/4c May and June.

RYE—Quiet and stendy; 1 20 to 1 20%. BARLEY—Strong and higher; 1 05. PORK—Strong and higher; 18 50 cash; 18 50 to 18 52 May; 18 65 to 18 70 June; 18 75 to 18 80 July.

LARD-Strong and higher; 11 40 cash; 11 40 to 11 421/2 May; 11 521/2 to 11 55 June; 11 50 to 11 75 July. BULK MEATS—Strong and higher; shoulders, 5 70; short ribs, 8 05; short clear, 9 00. WHISKY—Steady; 1 08.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 35; common to geod, 4 40 to 4 90; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis, 4 40 to 6 75.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 3 red, 1 19½ to 1 20; Ne. 2 do., 1 23½ to 1 24. 231/4 to 1 24. CORN-Quiet, slightly in buyers favor; No, 3 54 to 4/26, steamer. 57c; No. 2, 58c. OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 451/4c; white 45 to 48c.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 10½ to 13c; job lots, 10½c.

RIUE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 734c. EGGS—Quiet; 18c. PORK—Active and higher, closing weak; old mess 16 00 to 16 56; new, 17 25.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady: XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; family, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85. WHEAT—Unsettled and irregular; closen firmer; No. 2 red. 108 to 1073¢ cash; 108 to 1073¢ April: 1073¢ May; 10710 1073¢ to 1073¢ to 1033 July; 10114 August; 100½ year; No. 8 do, 104 to 1033¢ No. 4 do, 900 to 104 t

CORN—Fi mer for futur s; 4134 to 4134c cash; 4154c April; 4134c May; 4134c June; 4234c July; 4334 August. OATS-Slow; 371/4c cash; 34 to 341/5c July; 38 to 39

RYE.-Strong; 1 20 bld.
BARLEY—Quiet. choice to fancy, 75 to 1 10.
LEAD.-Quiet; 4 50.
BUTTER—Steady; dairy 18 to 20e.
EGGS.-Quiet; 18c.
WIIISKY--steady; 1 06.
WIISKY--steady; 1 07.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm and higher; 5 75, 8 75 to 00.

00. BACON--Strong and advanced; 6 371/2 to 6 59, 9 371/2 LARD—Higher 11 371/2.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 2,100; active and higher, Yorkers and Baltimores, 5 90 to 6 10; mixed acking, 5 75 to 6 10; choice to fancy heavy, 6 10 to

6 40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3 400; shipments, 700; offerings very large and prices 10 to 15c lower within the extremes; all sold; exporters, 575 to 6 10; fair to good steers 5 10 to 5 60; common to medium 4 50 to 5 00; win steers 1 40 to 4 85; butchers' steers, 4 50 to 1 80; cows and helfers, 3 90 to 4 50; feeding steers, 4 50 to 5 00; Colorado steens, 4 75 to 5 40.

CHEED_Beachts 800:shipments, 200; market steady

SHEEP--Receipts 800; shipments, 200; market steady and in fair demand; prices ranged at 4 50 to 6 25.

New York Live Stock Market.

The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES--Receipts, 2 600; quiet and weak; poor to medium steers, 9 25 to 12 50; general sales, 9 50 to 10 50 experters used 1,000 head. SHEEP-Receipts, 10,000; ea ier; unshorn sheep, 6 00 to 7 37½; clipped, 6 85 to 7 80; yearling lambs, 6 00

SWINE-Receipts, 74; firmer; 5 90 te 6 80.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 499; shipments, 478; market weak, slow and 10 to 15c lower; native shipping steers averaging 1,400 bs sold at 5 25; averaging 1,350 pounds sold at 5 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,798; shipments, 72; market ac tive, excited and 10c higher; choice packers, 5 89 to 5 00; medium, 5 70 to 5 80; common, 5 45 to 5 65. SHEEP—Receipts, 637, shipments, 631; market steady; natives averaging 101 pounds, sold at 4 50 to 5 00.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 14,006; shipments, 3,300; strong and 10 to 156 higher; all sold early and closed firm; common to good mixed packing, 5 75 to 6 12½; light 5 00 to 6 20; choice heavy 6 25 to 6 60; quality very poor.

poor.

GATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 3,400; slow and 10c higher; common to fair shipping 4,60 to 5 30; choice to heavy, 5,55 to 5 80; exports, 5,70 to 6 10; no fine quality offered; corn fed Texans and half breeds, 4,60 to 5 10; butchers and canning, strong, 2,50 to 4,50; stockers and feede 8,8 50 to 4,50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,700; firm, active and 10 to 20c lower; corn fed Texans, 4 75; Nebraska, 6 00:fair to good, 5 50 to 5 90.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] [By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.
FLOUR—8s 6d to 11s.
WHEA1—Winter wheat, 9s 4d to 9s 10d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 3d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6½d; new, 5s 1½d
OATS—6s 2d.
FORK—68s.
BEEFF—75s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 42s 6d; short clear, 43s d.

LARD-Cwt. 55s 6d.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

WAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; kansas saled, \$19 to 20 00.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to 3 20.

Graham, \$3 00 to 3 15.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60,

WHEAT—new \$2 25 \$3 cwt.

CORN—1 18 to 1 22 \$3 cwt.

CORN—1 18 to 1 22 \$3 cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 10; state, \$1 80 to 000 \$3

NO Rotting or Burning of Osage Orange Seed. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

BARLEY-2 00 to 2 35 % cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c.
BUTTER—Ranch, & B., 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c.

BUTTER—Ranch, \$\mathbb{B}\$, \$\mathbb{D}\$, \$30 to sac; creamery, so to sac; cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS—— to 4c \$\mathbb{B}\$, \$\mathbb{D}\$.
CRICKENS—per doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 121/2c

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

| BUTTER-Per ID-Choice | 20(4).29 |
|---------------------------|----------|
| CHEESE—Per lb | .1: |
| EGGS—Per doz—Fresh | .10 |
| BEANS-Per bu-White Navy | 1.90 |
| " Medium | 1.75 |
| " Common | 1.50 |
| E. R. POTATOES-Per bu | 1,00 |
| P. B. POTATOES—Per bu | 1,25 |
| g DOTATORS—Fer bu | 100 |
| S. POTATOES | 1.00 |
| TURNIPS | .60 |
| APPLES | 75@1.00 |
| | |
| Detail man in | |
| Butchers' Retail. | |
| BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb | 1234 |
| BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb | 10 |
| U Danata U U U | 10 |

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green
Green, calf.
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry Saked, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE, WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2...

"Fall No 3...

"Fall No 4.

CORN — White....

"Yellow...

OATS — Per bu, new,...

B Y E — Per bu. R Y E — Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

New Advertisements.

AMBER CANE MANUAL SENT FREE, on application to GEO. L. SQUIER & BRO.. Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED

Immediately a good shepherd, capable of handling 1000 sheep Wages \$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas,

AGENTS! ATTENTION!!

\$2.000,000 LOST!

during the past Year, by farmers in that section from sickness and disease of Live Stock. Our new said pleases of Live Stock and their Remedies, so pleases of Live Stock and their Remedies, so pleases of the Stock Stock of Stock of the Sto

LARGE

BERKSHIRE

LICHT BRAHMA ECCS. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kas. **\$**1 00 per 13.



Devon Cattle are the best for the general farmer, and the only cattle suited to the wild western ranges. 40 Devon Bulls for sale by

L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

SPECIALTIES SPRING

Crab-Apples, Apple Trees, Red Dutch Currants, Asparagus Roots, Mazzard Cherry Stocks, Christine Grape Vines, Wistaria Sinensis, and Frutescens Seedlings, Pyrus Japonica, Magnolia Accuminata (7 to 8 ft.), and a large assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address. GEO. ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

HIGH-BRED

SHORT HORNS

I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled.

Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Peri's (pure Bates) and several Young Mary's, Phyllyses, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21599,

For catalogues and particulars address

J. C. STONE, Jr.

THE KANSAS Fence Comp'ny

Posts,

and less damage to stock from barbs, because of its elasticity. It is peculiarly adapted to farms, Hog cor

rais, pasturage and city lots. By using plain wire, sheep pasture enclosed. Agents wanted in the state for the construction of the fence, Contracts received for one mile or 100. For full particulars address

₱. J. SMITH & CO., 102 Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

To Thoroughbred Stock Breeders and Dairymen 75 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.

100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers!!

100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

At Public Auction at "Rockford Farm," three and a JUNE 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1881.

Also horses and other stock, together with all the far utensils and machinery used in running a farm of 600 acr The Short-horns are of the best and most practicable far lies of the day, and for individual merit cannot be execute The Grades are the finest lot ever offered at auction in the west, being for all practical purposes as good as any mar Short-horns.

Rockford Farm for Sale!

Containing 617 acres of land, and for a stock farm is un surpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, wel watered and fenced, large and commodious house, barms sheds, cattle and horse stable, hog pens, etc. In short, in excellent condition for breeding fine stock on a large scale For catalogue of stock, price of farm, and other particulars

RUDOLPH ADAMS, Proprietor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Royal George.

Pedigree.

Royal George was raise by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in the fail of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs afteen hundred liss, and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane, heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffale to be the best horse they were evercalled to examine and pass through the British lines, Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himselt to all competent judges, Has proved himself a sure foel getter, and his colls are the meet uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style.

Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for siyle and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crases of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and and 18th streets, Topaks, Thursday, Friday and Baturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 heross in the 30 class, T. K. McGLATHERY,

CARD

COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

41h. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards. in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Catalpa Seed and Trees. Best kinds by mail or express Send for price J. C. TEAS, Columbia, Mo.

Honey Locust and Coffee Bean. I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb, and the Bean at 30 cents per lb, by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address

C. C. KING, Jewell; Jewell Co., Kan. FOR SALE. One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES

of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by N. H. PIXLEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. I can spare a limited number of Charles Downing (the best of any) and Wilson's Albany. ("Old Reliable"). I will guarantee them to be pure and true to name. as I have fruited them for two seasons. I ship none but large plants, from last pring's runners.

Price \$1 00 per hundred, or 40 cents per dozen.

Address;

Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

Buy Tried, True and Worthy. Of Strawberries, Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, and Capt. Jack. Of Red Raspberries, Turner and Brandywine, Of Black Raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, \$1.09 per 100. Linnaeus Rhubarb, large and early, 75 cts. per dozen. Apple, 4 to 5 feet, nice, Ben Davis, Jonathan, &c., \$8.00 per 100, Leavenworth, Kas.

Warranted to Grow.

Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price.

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Literary and Domestic

The Sower.

In the dim dawning sow thy seed. And in the evening stay not thy hand. What it will bring forth, wheat or weed, Who cen know, or who understand! Few will heed; Yet, sow thy seed.

Though close behit d thee night lingers still, Flapping their fatal wings come the black foes, Following, following, over the hill. No repose! Sow thou thy seed.

We too went sowing in glad sunrise: Now it is twilight; sad shadows fall. Where is the harvest? Why lift we our eyes? What could we see? But our God seeth all. Fast life flies: fow the good seed.

Though we may cast it with trembling hand, Spirit half broken, heart sick and faint, His winds will seatter it over the land,

His rain will nourish and cleance it from taint. Sinner or saint. Sow thy good seed.

Going to Washington.-A Successful Campaigner.

"What a nice time you'll have, Clara, spending the winter in Washington with your pa." 'It's not so certain, pa's going back to Washington," returned the other, with a touch of pique in her tone.

"Oh! that's as good as settled," answered Grace Ritchie. "Why, he's been in Congress as long as we can both remember, and what's to hinder his going again?"

Clara Winthrop's pretty, pleasant face came as near being darkened by a frown as its native

brightness would permit. "You see, that Leavitt Hayward-" she

"The opposition candidate, you mean?" interrupted Grace.

"Yes; they say he goes about advertising all manner of new-fangled notions, and carries a good many people with him by his demagogue speeches. I've no doubt, though I don't know positively, that he called dear pa an 'old togy,' and abuses him in all sorts of

"The hateful thing !" broke out Grace. "He must be some soured old bachelor, who has friend's house, but beyond that had intended taken to politics to ease his mind."

"As to the bachelor part, your conjecture is soured, and ugly to boot, I'm quite ready to believe it," said Clara.

And for half an hour the pair of young politicians belabored Leavitt Hayward in a way that was not complimentary.

But the dearest friends must part. Clara and Grace were on their way home from boardingschool, where they had just finished;" and, when the stage coach reached the point where their several ways diverged, they separated with the usual protestations of eternal friendship and promises of daily correspondence.

After parting with her friend, Clara was left with a single fellow-passenger, a handsome, intelligent looking gentleman of about 30, who had listened with more interest than they had noted to the conversation of the schoolmatesespecially to the political part, which had more than once brought an amused smile to his face. Now that they were alone together, his demea-

Late in the afterncen two more passengers were added-a couple of rough looking men, who bestowed themselves on the front seat, and, after staring Clara out of countenance, fell into ing to her father. tion between themselves of no particular significance.

The road, for some hours, had lain through a thinly settled country, and the few houses "if I beg permission to withdraw from this conseen were very uninviting in appearance. The driver stopped before one of them, and, coming to the coach window, thus addressed the occupants:

"I'm main sorry, Miss and gen'lemen, it's turned out so; but the off leader's quite out and the public interests could not be trusted to can't go any further to-night. But the gen'leman as keeps this house is a friend o' mine as'll give you as good a supper an' night's lodgin' as you'll find atwixt this place an' the next."

Clara looked frightened at this announcement. The house was even meaner and ruder in appearance than those they had already passed. The last two passengers acquiesced readily in the driver's proposal to stop over night; but the gentleman whose civility had already won Clara's confidence, and to whom she now looked appealingly, remonstrated vigorously. He even got out and inspected the disabled animal for himself.

"You see how it is," said the driver touching the horse's foreleg with his whip, whereupon the brute promptly went lame like a circus horse at the ringmaster's signal.

Seeing there was no alternative, the gentleman assisted Clara to alight, and all were soon inside the rude but spacious cabin, whose inmates, consisting of the proprietor, his wife and two strapping sons, gave the guests a rough

After supper which did not wholly fail to justify the driver's commendation, the gentlemanly passenger took it upon himself to see that Clara was provided with a suitable apart-

ment, to which she soon retired. After listening awhile to a chat struck up ween the driver and the host, the gentleman asked to be shown to his own quarters, which he found to be asmall room in the garret.

The door was without fastening, as, indeed, were all of those belonging to the house, not excepting the outer.

Leaving the greasy lamp burning which had been left upon the window ledge, he threw himself on the bed without undressing. For a time he felt no inclination to sleep; but the fatigue of the day's journey brought drowsiness at last, and he fell into a slumber from which he was awakened by a sound like a suppressed

At first he fancied it was a dream; but his next thought—and it came like a flash—was of the young lady. Nor was his fears abated by the sound of low muttering voices in the direction of her chamber.

He sprang from the bed and caught up the lamp, which gave its last flicker as he did so-Placing it aside, he hurried quickly but noiselessly down the ladder which led to the floor below. A few hasty steps brought him to door which stood partially ajar. Let us hear from you. Through the opening a sight met him which chilled and then fired his blood. Clara Winthrop stood in her night dress between the two ill-looking passengers, each of whom grasped

"Come, Miss," said one of them, "we must have your money, an' jewels, an' if you squeak again, this here's what'll settle you," pointing a pistol at her head.

With a single bound our gentleman was in striking distance, and with two heavy blows, with a rapidity and skill that did ample credit to his boxing-master, he stretched the two ruffians sprawling on the floor. Then snatching up the pistol which one of them had dropped, he threatened to shoot the first man that moved.

Clara stood pale and trembling, but did not faint. Women seldom do until all danger is over, and the situation here was still critical. If the driver, the host, and his sons, as seemed likely enough, were in league with the robbers, the latter would soon be reinforced and resistance be hopeless.

It was but a moment, indeed, till the four other male inmates of the house, with the driver at their head, burst into the room.

"Hello!" shouted the latter- "what's them two been up to?"-pointing to the cowering pair on the floor, who had not dared to budge for fear of the pistol.

There was an honest ring in the man's voice, which at once dispelled suspicion. True, he had played off a little trick for the benefit of his nothing wrong.

A word explained all, and with the help of right, I'm informed; as to his being old and the new comers the villains were speedily secured.

Clara and her new acquaintance parted in the morning at the next stopping-place. She would have liked to ask the gentleman his name, but somehow felt a delicacy in doing so, as he had neither asked her's nor seemed inclined to disclose his own. To her earnest thanks he only answered:

"Any gentleman would have done as much."

A few days later a public discussion was to take place between Mr. Winthrop and his opponent. Everybody attended. Of course Clara was there, for she not only felt a deep interest in her father's success, but especially desired to see that hated Leavitt Hayward get his due. The arrangement was that Mr. Hayward should speak first. When that gentleman stepped forward and made his opening bow, Clara gave a start of surprise, and then blushed crimson. nor toward Clara was that happy mixture of Penciling a few hurried lines, sheahad them politeness and reserve possible only to a carried to her father, who sat waiting his turn to speak.

Leavitt Hayward's speech was a bold and manly utterance of his views, with not a word which even Clara could construe as disparag-

great surprise to all.

"I trust my friends will pardon me," he said, man who has just concluded. There is no test, and solicit their support for the gentlegreat principle at stake, and, after so many years of service, I may well ask a little rest; and I have the best of reason for believing that safer hands than those of Leavitt Hayward."

Then, in his best style, he related the recent incident of his daughter's rescue, the hero of which he had just discovered was the worthy

opponent he had come here to meet. A month later Grace Ritchie received a let ter from her friend, an extract from which will

serve to wind up our story: "So I'm going to Washington after all. Mr. Hayward and I-I told you at the time of papa's withdrawal in his favor-are to be married next month. Of course you must be first bridesmaid.

"P. S .- What fun it'll be to see you blush when you meet Mr. H., and remember the going over we gave him to his face in the coach that day."

From a Hoosier Girl.

Having been a reader of the KANSAS FARM-ER for some time, I am highly pleased with it; think it is one among the best papers published. I think it would be a good idea to have a Ladies' Department, i. e., a column for the ladies who wish to write to the FARMER, and give their experience in garden culture, flower culture, fancy work, etc. If they have a good plan for doing any kind of housework, let them send it to this "Department." I am certain they would find it deeply interesting as well as beneficial. I would be pleased if some of the ladies would write to the FARMER, that I may hear what they think of this suggestion. Mr. ly. A nickel plated one is best, and care should

Editor please spare us a column.

REMOVING SPOTS FROM FURNITURE.

If a cup or bowl of hot water is set on furniture it leaves quite an ugly spot. This can be easily removed by saturating a bit of soft flannel in alcohol and rubbing over the spot briskly. When the mark is effaced, take another cloth with a drop or two of boiled linseed oil and rub over it slightly and the sharp-

est eyes cannot detect a vestige of the stain. I will send to any lady sending me her address and a three cent stamp to pay postage,

a nice white apron pattern for young ladies. MOLILIE W.

We thank Mollie W. for her letter and can assure her that this page of the FARMER will be at the service of our lady readers whom we would gladly have furnish just such contributions as those spoken of and furnished by our fair friend above. Ladies, this is your page.

About Washing and Ironing.

Clara Francis in the Prairie Farmer says : No matter how faithfully the spots and streaks are taken out, if the rinsing is slighted it is useless to hope for anything but a dingy and unsatisfactory result.

WASHING NICE LACE EDGINES.

Cover the outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with soft white cotton, linen, or flannel. Wrap the lace around it, basting each edge carefully with very fine thread. Fasten a piece of thin muslin or net over the outside of the lace. Soak the bottle in tepid water for an hour or two, then wash in soap suds until clean, after which lay it in clean water for twelve hours, changing it once or twice during that time. To finish, take it from the water and dry by wrapping in a towel, then dip the bottle into rice water and roll it in a fresh towel. While still damp take the lace carefully from the bottle and placing it between clean white cloths, iron until completely dry.

STARCHING AND POLISHING. Some knack, a great deal practice, and last but not least, good starch are necessary elements of success in doing up starched things.

Iknow of none better than the "Peerless Gloss Starch" there is nothing better to be asked for or hoped for in that particular.

TO MAKE STARCH. Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of starch in a

little cold water; when it is a smooth paste, pour in boiling water slowly, and stir briskly to keep from lumping. The exact quantity of water will depend on the quality of starch, a pint to each ounce is a fair average; add a good tespoonful of salt, a drop of blueing, and half a teaspoonful of lard. (Mem. For colored gords put a little alum in the starch.) Boil for twenty minutes by the clock. A clean, bright pan and spoon should be kept purposely for making starch. Strain if not perfectly smooth when done, and if it has to stand before using cover the pan to prevent a scum forming, and keep it hot. It should be used as hot as the hand can possibly bear, in order that it may eter penetrate the linen; for the same reason he starch must not be made too thick. It must or rubbed in until the linen is completely satrated, and none is left unabsorbed on the surace. In mild weather starch the clothes from the rinsing water; in cold or windy weather, dry them first, as both wind and frost snap out the stiffness. After the linen is perfectly dry, and a couple of hours before it is to be ironed mix a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water. Add a little salt and a piece of orax, the size of a hazel nut, dissolved in boiling water. Mix the starch thus prepared with enough water to dip the bosoms, cuffs, and Kansas Farmer. collars. Fold these parts inside and rell the back, sleeves, cuffs, and bands, then put the shirt on a shirt-board and smooth out the bohot water. Iron rapidly with a clean hot iron, be wise for those who are not experienced to do this first ironing with a piece of thin muslin laid over the surface. In either case, after the whole bosom is done, rub the surface with the damp cloth and iron again, without covering, repeating the operation until the work is satisfactory. Do not move the bosom until the ironing is completely finished and the linen perfectly stiff and dry.

White glue is mixed with starch in laundries. If this is used it must be the whitest kind, that comes in little thin scales. Use half as much glue as starch; dissolve it in warm water and strain through a cloth into the boiling starch. The mixture must of course be somewhat thinner than when plain starch is

By closely following these very minute di rections, I am sure any one ought to be moderately successful even at a first atter pt. When by practice and experience one has become skillful laundress, it will be time enough to attempt the use of a

POLISHING FLUID.

Dissolve two ounces of pulverized gum are bic in a pint of boiling water; when cool stir in half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia, and after it has settled, bottle the clear liquid for

When the shirts are all ironed, put the first one on shirt-bord, and with a fine cloth meistened with the fluid go over the surface of the prat to be polished, applying the hot polishing iron as soon as possible afterwards. If any parts become too dry before ironing, moisten them again and repeat the operation. The polishing iron must be used quickly and light-

be taken never to let it become too hot.

CLOTHES-PIN APRON.

No woman knows, until she has worn one, what a convenience a clothes-pin apron is. To make it, cut a short apron out of a single width of calico, and face it up half the depth with a piece of the same calico, hemmed at the top Put two perpendicular rows of stitching through the center of this pocket, round of the corners, and finish the outside edge with a bias band Make a stout belt of doubled calico, with a substantial button and button-hole, and don't forget in cold weather, to put a pair of clean canton fiannel mittens, in one pocket with the clothes-pins.

IRON HOLDER.

To make excellent iron-holders, and at the same time utilize the tops of a pair of worn-out boots, cut the leather into squares and cover two or three thicknesses of it with some suitable material, whipping it closely in place Over all put a covering of nice white cloth, and as often us necessary remove this outside covering and replace it with a fresh one.

It will be found that a whisk broom will ma terially facilitate the dampening of clothes which is a matter that should receive careful attention if the ironing is to be well done.

Has He a Call to Be a Husband?

Has he a call to be a husband who lies is bed and orders his wife to make a fire and get breakfast?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuse to buy his wife a pair of shoes, and locks up his own to keep her from wearing them on wash day?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to buy his wife a dress, and advertises her on the store door or street post for buying a calico

Has he a call to be a husband who refuse o go with his wife to church and refuses her horse on church day, and refuses to feed the horse a neighbor lends her to ride to church?

Has he a call to be a husband who speaks smilingly to every woman he meets on the streets, and goes home to stamp and storm at his wife? Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to

buy coffee for his wife, and grumbles all the time he is at table because his wife don't cook s well as his mother?

Has he a call to be a husband who, having plenty of good clothing, wears ragged clothes in company to annoy his wife?

Has he a call to be a husband who abuses his wife because his socks are not darned, and knows at the same time that she has been nursing a sick child day and night for two weeks? Has he a call to be a husband who spends

two or three nights in each week from home, and will not tell his wife where he went, nor what for? Has he a call to be a husband who, when his wife has nice company to call on her, takes the

cook to the field and compels his wife to cook her dinner? Has he a call to be a husband who beats his

children with sticks, and leaves scars on them that they carry to their graves? Has he a call to be a husband who spends

all his Sabbaths with those of his relatives who do not speak to his wife, and listens to their slanderous reports against her?

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

shirts up tight in a clean dry cloth. Iron the On Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet lotts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$7777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore. Brockpost, N. Y 50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, loc. 20 Gill-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y

50 Chromo, Drivise Shell, Cupiri, Molto, Florat Cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 free.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free, Address Trins & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 Gold, Figured, and Actress Chromos, 10c, Agent's Sample Book, 25c. SEAVY BRUS., Northbord, Ct. 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name in fancy type. CONN. CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c, by mail. 4

50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards. (No 2 Alike,) Name PREE 38% oples and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. World, Mr. Co. 122 Nasaw Br. N.

51 AL., PARIS, GOLD, SILVER, BIRDS, Floral Chromo & Berel Edge Cards, with Name 10e, 6 Packs 50c Bevel Edge Card Co., Northford, Conn. 102 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, Name on, 10c or 40 all GILT & BEVEL EDGE Cards, 10 c. U. S. Card Factory, Clintonville, Ct.

CE4S 50 8. M. SPENCER 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass. ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to \$2 Stops, PIANOS \$125 up. Paper free, Addres Daniel R. Beatty Washington, N. J.

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is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed, or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

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Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President,

Washburn College.



SPRING TERM OPENS ON

Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientif-Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate. Excellent rooms for young men in the 'ollege Hall from 35 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at 22 to per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now combleted. Rooms furnished for the most part at from 20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady aids in household work to the extent of about an hour a day, under the personal supervision of the matron.

matron:

In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at extremely low rates, and in increasing appliances of Library' Cabinet and Apparatus, the college new offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education.

Address, PETER MOVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Rust

Proof.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

Growing wheat, although killed in spots, is looking well, and promises an abundant harvest.—Wichita Republican.

Malcolm Highee, of Ottawa county, last year raised 50 bushels of peanuts on one half acre of ground, and sold the same for two dollars per bushel.

A very large acreage of flax and oats are being sown. It seems that flax will prove a good substitute for the less profitable crop of castor beans.—Ottawa Journal.

The following car load shipments were made from this station during the month of March, 1881: Corn, 28 cars; flour, 22 cars; coal, 14 cars; hogs, 4 cars; walnut logs and lumber, 3 cars; fruit trees, 1 car; castor beans, 1 car. Total, 73 cars.—Chetopa Advance.

In a conversation this morning with a prominent farmer of our county, and who has out a large amount of wheat, he gave it as his opunion that the wheat was very seriously injured by the late cold snap.—Leavenworth Press.

The reports to the effect that the heavy freezes killed the peaches and all the late fruits, are incorrect. Most of the buds show life, and from present indications this summer will be a peach of the buds show life, and from present indications this summer, will bring plenty of the usual excellent quality of Kansas fruit.—Elk Falls Signal.

Hundreds of acres in this county have been planted with tree seeds, trees and cuttings during the past two weeks. Should the labor of planting prove not to have been in vain, we presently expect to see groves springing up at every turn.—Ness City Times.

The city council has very wisely enacted an ordinance requiring the planting of trees on the sides of the streets. Let every owner of lots go to work and comply with the ordinance. Plant trees, and in a few years we will have a beautiful city.—McPherson Freeman.

A vast amount of soil was booken last week. Our farmers have kept their plows going from the moment the weather would permit of it, early and late, and from present indications the area planted in corn and oats will be unusually large this year.—Chase Co. Cuorant.

On last Monday we made numerous enquiries amongst some of our reliable and wide-awake farmers and were pleased to find but one opinion as to the prospect of our next wheat crop. Our farmers were never in so good spirits as at present. They oride themselves that they will this year own the goose that lays the golden egg.—Butler Co. Index.

We took a long ride through the north part of the county last Friday. The majority of the wheat fields give promise of an average yield. Some few pieces that were winter killed, will be plowed up and put in spring crops. The crossings of all streams and gullies are in a fearful condition, and would seem as if the road overseer were abroad.—Lyons Republican.

From all parts of the county we receive en-couraging reports of the wheat crop. As a rule it is looking well, though some of the late sowing has suffered to some extent from the cold. The total acreage in the county will perhaps reach one hundred and twenty thousand.

McPherson county farmers are sowing blue grass seed extensively this spring.—McPherson

Farmers in this section have for the past week been busily employed in turning over the Virgin soil of Western Kansas, preparing for the spring sowing and planting. The ground is in good condition and seems to have absorbed sufficient moisture during the fall and winter months to insure them an abundant harvest during the coming season. The fall wheat throughout the country is all right and promises a good yield.—Larned Optic.

Farmers coming into town report that the winter wheat crop never looked better than it does at present and predict a heavy yield, and does at present and predict a neavy yield, and that the prospects of spring wheat are unusually good, for though they are a few weeks he hind in planting, there is such an abundance of water in the ground that the wheat will spring up immediately, without much danger of being retarded by drouth.—Clyde Democrat.

Mr. Thos. M. Gilmore, of Valley Brook, Osage county, an old subscriber of the Journal, called on us yesterday. We asked him about the wheat in Osage and Douglas county between here and his home, some thirty miles away. He said that the wheat was still looking pretty well, but that an old ground it had been a good deal injured by the unfavorable weather of the last two weeks.—Lawrence Journal.

The Lindsburg Localist learns that parties living in the Gypsum valley, near Roxbury, are going into the sorghum industry on a large scale. Messrs. James Lawson and Uriah Clapp have a factory of the capacity of 200 gallons per day. They will plant some 75 acres of cane this spring; also manufacture for others, The factory has a steam engine attached for grinding the cane. This is perhaps the largest institution of the kind this far west.

Corn planting is now in progress and the acreage will be quite large. Eveay farmer is putting in more or less—from forty to one hundred acres, and all report that the ground is in splendid condition. We had thought to make meation of some instances where fields of from seventy to one hundred acres were planted two weeks or more since, but they have become so common that we must generalize. All are hopeful of a good crop of both corn and wheat.—Harper Co. Republican.

per Co. Republican.

Mr. Willet, of Media, says there will not be a third of a crop of wheat in that county. Capt. Cradit, he says is plowing up his wheat. We hear of other farmers doing the same.

The canning factory folks expect to have a dozen or fifteen hands at work making cans in a few days. When the packing season begins they will employ sixty or seventy. Our farmers and gardners should put in an extra breadth of tomatoes this year, so as to give the canning foctory all they want to do.—Lawrence Journal.

The latest reports from the interior of the state on this interesting topic are even more encouraging than those published yesterday, and it would seem that outside of a small circle in the immediate vicinity of this city the wheat is in fine condition and promises to yield bountifully. In an interview with Major Downs last evening we ascertained that his representative in the country has made an extensive trip through Cloud and Jewell counties, for the purpose of collecting statistics bearing upon this question, and reports that since the late rain the wheat is looking splendidly and a large crop may be anticipated.—Atchison Champion.

Sr. Paul, Silan.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the week ending April 13.

Strays for the week ending April 20.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Smith Kellogg of Falls township corunty 19 1881 one bay pony mare 2 years old, brand on ft shoulder indistinct, no other marks or brands, valued left snouncer industries, no ones at \$20.E.—Also by the same at the same time one black MARE—Also by white stripe in face, valued at \$25. STEED at two B. M. Syan of Damond Creek it March 25 1831 one two B. M. Syan of the color roan, marked with slit in under part of left ear, no other marks or brandwisble, valued at \$20.

Dickinson county.-M. P. Jolley, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by G B Rudd of Liberty township larch 25 l881 one sorrel filley3 or 4 years old, 15 hands high large star in foreheat, very little white on left, hind foot, lso marks on legs where it has been hurt on wire fehce, alued at 50.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk MARE—Taken up by G W Jones of Pike township Feb 22 881 one light bay mare, black mane and tail and black legs years old, valued at 485 COLT—Also by the same at the same time one bay cold to the same and tail black, val-ed at \$20. year oid, black legs, light build, mane and tail black, val-ued at \$20.

MARE-Taken up by P E Sowers of Americus township on the 25th day of March 1881 one dark bay mare colt, bind foot white to pastern joint, a little white above right hind and left fore toot, blaze face, harness and saddle marks, val-ued at \$50.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk. Unase county—N. A. Breese, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Smith of Cottonwood township
Bills Creek P O November 23: 1889 one dark sorrel mare 8
years old, branded 8 U on lett shoulder, valued at \$39

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one brown
mare 6 years old, three white feet, valued at \$20

COW AMD CALF—Taken up by Stephen Place of Cottonwood towship January 5 1881 one white cow and one
calf, white with red neck, valued at \$15

HEIFER—Taken up by Newton Griffith of Cottonwood
township January 3 1881 one red helfer, star in forchead,
bush of tail white, branded C on right hip, one year old,
valued at \$12

Decatur county-N. G. Addleman, clerk. COW—Taken up on the 17th day of February 1881 by Fawcett Brothers one light brown Texas cow, black head and feet and branded on left thigh with the letter Tand some marks on both sides, about 6 years old.

COW—Also by the same at the same time one light red Texas cow sed head, and shoulders, white hind sudrers, branded on left side with letter T, about 8 years old

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.
COLT—Taken up on the first day of March 1831 by D.E.
Lore in Union township one bay mare colt two years old
star in forehead, both left feet white, a scar across the nose,
no other marks or brands, valued at \$20

State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Recond for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicted.

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS. Constipation and Piles.

BR. R. H. CLARK, South Here, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has neted like a charm. It has cared many very bade asses of PILES, and has never failed to not efficiently."

net cillelentis,"

NELMON PAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, VL.,
snys, "it is of priceless value. After sixteen
years of great authring from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGARON, offerEshire, snys, "one
package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney
Complaint."

WITHAS WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE DOWELS AND KID-

Bocause it cleanes the system of the polsonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Billoueness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rhoumatism, Neuralgia and Femule disorders.

and Femule disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable comcoundand can be sent by mail prepaid. One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW: Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepriotors of this celebrated remedy now pre-pare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in in cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, 81 per bottle. LIQUID AND UNE SECTION.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

ness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED,
SERIDUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially dapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change
of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They increase the Appetite, and cause the
ody to Take on Flesh, thus the system is
mourtained, and by their Tonic Action on the
Dignative Organs, Hegular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

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Unother Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

Richard Charles







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RANEAS CITY, -- MO.

26 Chenic, Nervous red Privite Discussion and Common noney relanded. Charges as cared. No indurious meetings uses cared. No indurious meetings uses cared. No indurious meetings use as to patients at a distance. Consultant and entail—call or write. Are and camportant. A BOOK for both some and circular so other things sent or yellow, and circular so other things sent or yellow, m.—Sundays; 10 to 12 a. m.



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The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and

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of heat and cold;
also short winters, pure
in water, rich soil: in

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VERY EASILY MANAGED. ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

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Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Wearings, Knife Edges and Pivots. Every kind of Scale sold on trial and no monoy asked till tested. For Free Book on Scalee, address

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MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

ow breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibi-ok \$40 in premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fall. My Duke of York Light Brahmas are unsur-the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been raised and mated by I. K. Natick, Mass, **Orders for Eggs** for the above stock is now being filled. Address, as all orders are booked in st they are rec'd. Write for Illustrated Circular and Price List of Eggs. Address, as all orders are booked in

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Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents. Steel Barb. SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS. Farmers Sharp Point. Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Patents. One dealer only wanted in each town.

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TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.



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It cures Dyspepcia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stoppessnea, and all diseases of the Stometh, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.
If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonk to-day, No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you.
Remember! This Tonk cures drunkenness, is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely, different from Bitters, Gingrer Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a soc, bottle of your druggis. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

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Various Causes-

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of the minclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's hair vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable discasser resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only corrected to the control of the property of the propert

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'C. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

On receip of your address. When the support of the

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in constitution

Why We Baugh.

There's a poor fellow in Bangor, Maine, who says "it's working between meals that's killing

The Graphic's farm editor says; "Soak cats well in a bag tied at the mouth and plant them deep to prevent their scratching up the seed."

"A babe," says a writer, "is a mother's anchor," You are just shouting. She finds she is anchored to the house for about three

When the dentists of this country can discover a way to pull teeth without making a man wish he had been born a hen, life will have twice as much brightness.

Customer .- "Do you call that a veal-cutlet, waiter ? Why it is an insult to every true calf in the country."

Waiter,-"I didn't mean to insult you,

When a boy walks with a girl as though he was afraid some one would see him, the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly push her against the fence, it is some other fellow's sister.

A Little girl read a composition before a Goshen N. Y., minister the other day. The subject was "a cow." She wrote in this complimentary sentence-"A cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

thief to return it. That very night the fellow returned and-stole the other.

An old bachelor says that giving the ballot to the women would not amount to anything practically, because they would keep denying they were old enough to vote untl they got to be too old to take an interest in politics.

Father (who is always trying to teach his son how to act while at the table): "Well, John, you see that when I have finished eating I always leave the table." John: "Yes, sir, and that is about all you do leave."

The costume worn in a London ball room is thus described by The London World: "Lost, at the batchelors' ball, a bouquet two feet in diameter. When last seen it formed the chief article of costume worn by a pretty blonde."

"Hello, dar, you darkey, what you ax for dat old blind mule, hey?" "Well, I dunno; guess I mout take thirty-five dollars." "Thirty-five dollars! I'll give you five." "Well, you may have him; I wont stand on thirty dollars-in a mule trade.

A little girl, visiting a, neighbor with her mother, was gazing curiously at the host's new bonnet, when the owner queried: "Do you I have used an injection of water and morphine as like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't

At a public gathering lately one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speech, and this is how he responded: "Gentlemen an' women: I ain't no speecher. More'n an' twenty years back I came here a poor idiot boy, and now what are I?"

A woman may be as homely as a drove of camels, and as uninteresting as counterfeit detector, but as soon as her husband is elected to Congress and they take up their residence in Washington and give receptions she becomes "handsome and facinating"-in the newspapers.

Two men were bantering for a horse trade on Dubuque street, last week: "Your horse is rather slow," says one. the other, "Great Scots," if your horse was down in a funeral procession it would not reach the grave until two weeks after the resurrection !

"See that my grave's kept green," he warbled under the window of his fair one's domicile one plesant night. "I'll tend to the grave business, young man," shouted her enraged paternal ancestor, as he polked an old muske out of the second story window. No more concert that evening.

Everybody thought it was a match, and so did he, and so did she; but last evening, at a croquet party, she hit her pet corn a whack with the mallet that sounded like a torpedo, and he—he laughed. "We meet as strangers," she wrote on her cuff and showed it to him. "Think of me no more," he whispered, huskily.

A sentimental poetess asks: "Is there nothing for me to do?" Ohl you bet there is. Return the flour you borrowed from the woman next door; patch up your husband's littles let nothing and that, too, very speedly, and he had himself given up all hopes of recovery. Within three days after beginning the use of Warner's Eafe kidney and Liver Cure, however, the bloating begin to decrease, his appetite returned and to-day he is a well usan, wholly owing to the remedy above named. Mr. W. R. Cottrill stated that Mr. Letson's recovery was most remarkable, and almost like a resurrection from the grave. He also stated that four of his friends have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with marked effect, and he had heard them speak of it in terms of the highest praise.

Mr. John J. Meier, Chromerly an attache of the myor's office, said: "I have Mr. Letson daily since Ottober last, and when I first met him-his abdoment and leg, were swollen to double their natural size. I have seen him taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure daily since then He is at present reduced to his natural size; his fiesh is in a healthy condition, and all symptoms of dropsy have disappeared."

In further corroboration of Mr. Letson's case, a

clothes, let poetry alone, and trime up that old last year's bonnet. There's plenty of work to do in this world. When you wish for advice, enclose a stamp.

A young man, accompanied by his lady-love took breakfast at an hotel the other day. Never having seem any fish-balls," he handed one to his lady, under the impression that it was a doughnut. After breaking his own, he carcfully examined, then smelled of it, and with a sepulchral voice said, "Sal, don't eat that doughnut; there's something dead in this."

Said Angeline, suddenly breaking the oppressive silence, "Don't you feel afraid of the army worms, Theodore, that are coming so rapidly this way?" The question was such a strange one that Theodore's surprise caused him to look right at Angeline for the first time in his life. Why did she ask that, he wanted to know. "Oh, nothing," she replied, as she toyed with her fan ; "only the papers say they eat every green thing wherever they go."

Overwhelming

Certain Serious Evils Which Threaten the Community Carefully Investigated.

And Positive Evidence of a Valuable Nature Secured.

(St. Louis Globe Democrat, Jan. 29.) It is the manifest duty of every well conducted paper to keep its readers conversant, not only with the news from all parts of the world, but also with the deta is of events, when these details affect the public wifare. The climatic changes of America, the variations in civilization, or some other influen-ces, have made great transformations in the human ody which have attracted the attention not only of scientists but of people in general. Very naturally the press has taken up the matter, and in Boston Chicago, and other prominent cities, searching in vestigations have been made.

These investigations conclusively prove that the causes of these changes are to be found, not in outward nanifestations; but in the human kidneys or liver, and that the system is affected just in propor-tion as these organs are well or deranged. In order that the people of St. Louis as well as the inhalitants of other cities might know certainly regarding these matters, a representative of this paper was commis-sioned to secure such facts as would throw the best and most conclusive light upon this subject.

A call was made at the establishment of Mr.

An Oregon preacher had one of his horses stolen, and he went to his study and prayed that a quickened conscience might oblige the that a quickened conscience might oblige the third to return it. That very night the fellow rience, covering a period of years, proved conclusively to him that the kidney and liver were the work shops of the human system, and that the change of climate, habits and mode of living enstomery in America tended to derange these organs most seriously. He had noticed, however, and especially du ring the last year, that many persens who had teen most seriously afflicted were now well and appare t ly happy, and he had found that, quite uni'ormly the cause of this gratifying change had been brough about by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure. Mr. Jones mentioned one case especially. It was that of a lady who had entered the store with a complexion almost black in its hue, as the result o serious kidney and liver difficulties, but under the use of the remedy mentioued she had become perfectly well, and with a complexion as clear as that or any lady in this city. Mr Jones also knew of many other striking cures which this remedy had accom plished, showing that it was specially adapted to meet and counteract the difficulties threatening the

Having learned of a most remarkable illustration the subject under consideration, a call was made a No. 1400 Papin street. The man of news there found Mrs H M. Alvord, who, upon being questioned

frankly said: "For the past five years I have suffered greatly and previous to last August, part of the time intense-ly, from a disease pronounced by Dr. Papin abscess of the bladder, and by another physician, catarrh of the bladder. I grew steadily and rapidly worse un-til all the inner coating of the bladder was gone, and often as 27 times in one night. Finally, at a consultation of physicians, they said I must die, as they could do nothing forme. It was at this time I began the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and after the second dose my relief was so great that I could dispense with the morphine injections. I would sooner be without food than to be deprived of tais remedy, and I have advised many of my friend

A call was then made at the residence of Mr, Berr hard Klein, No. 1121 Dillon street. Mr. Klein stated that for years he had suffered from most serious kidney troubles which had at last culminated in Bright's Disease, and became so alarming as to swell his stomach to enormous proportious and cause such intense agony that for four days and nights he could not sleep at all. His illness was so great that he was compelled to dispore of his business, and only look-ed forward to death. He accidentally heard of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, began its use and is in the enjoyment of as good health as any man is St. Louis. Mr. Kiein said: "I have spent nearly \$5,000 in doctor's fees, and have tried hundreds of remedies, but I am now well, and have felt so happy one of the societies to wnich I belong in praise Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

At the office of W. R. Coitrill, (4ty bill poster, 41)

Walnut street, the reporter found Mr. Be jamin Le son. Mr. Letson stated that for two years he had been on the threshold of death's door from dropsy in its worst form. This was undoubtedly the result of diseased kidneys, as large black spots had appeared on his sides and back in the vicinity of the kidneys. He was treated by the medical talent of this city and also at the east, but grew steadily worse. His ankles became swollen until they measured 22 inches in circumference, Finally, the doct rs declared that he must die, and that, too, very speedily, and he had

ondition, an assymptoper corroboration of Mr. Letvon's case, a call was made upon Dr. R. L. Metcalfe, 712 Lecust street. The doctor stated that Mr. Letson had been in a terrible condition, and he had no idea that he would get well. In spite, however, of all expectations of a fatal termination, he had recovered not

in a terrible condition, and he had no idea that he would get well. In spite, however, of all expectations of a fatal termination, he had recovered not by any outward applications or tapping, but wholly as the re-ult of the result of the internal remedy he had taken.

The last call made by the newspaper man was upon Mrs. Caroline F. Fleming, whose art studie is in the Lindell hotel. Mrs. Fleming said:

"I have been troubled with kidney disease since my ehidhood, and it finally culminated in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for ms to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abandoned at hope of ever being cured. I was recommended to try warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Oure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tred during my entire life."

The impression produced upon the mind-of the writer by the earnest and sincere manner of Mrs. Fleming a as very powerful and fixed the conclusion which the proceeding testimonials had awakened. That conclusion, which every candid cader will admit, is as follows: First, that kidney, liver said bladder diseases have greatly lucreased in this country within the past few years; and seconily, that remedy which has been proven so valuable in so many serious cases may well be considered a blessing to the thousands who are suffering from some of these terrible diseases. The influences of our climate, the condition of sivilization, and the general tendency of the age.

ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

the the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in id; will produce 1000 bushels to the acre and is proof bugs, drought and frost; easy to "sies, hogs do the to be per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven, to two acres, 14 bushes, as, Sacked and delivered road depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

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Fresh Kansas grown.
TREE SEEDS of all descriptions.
GARDEN SEEDS, fresh and genuine.
FLOWER SEEDS, fresh imported. GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, pure and fresh, SEED SWEET POTATOES of all kinds. At the "Kansas Seed House," Lawrence, Kansas. Send fo illustrated catalogue. F. BARTELDES & CO.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5'00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 1000 Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000, Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir gular to A. G. CHANDLEE Leavenworth, Kas. Red Cedars & Forest Tree Seedlings

RED CEDARS per 1000, small size, \$5; 6 to 9 inches, \$6; 5 to 12 inches, \$750. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS per 1000, Sugar Mayle, \$2; the famous Tulip Poplar, \$4; Elm \$2 50; White Ash, \$2 50; Box Elder, \$3 00; Red Bud, \$4; Dogwood, \$3; Sycamore, \$5. Large sizes special prices Apple Trees, \$5 00 per 100; Peach Trees, \$6 00 per 100. Catalogues, with instructions for planting, free on application, Address (On Ill. Q. R. R.)

Makanda, Jackscon Co., Ill. On Ill. C, R. R.)

Free by Mail! Trees at Your Home.

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rs. 84 Promiums in one year. V. H. HALLOCK, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y. 1





The Cheapest food known for Swine.

ENORMOUS YIELDS.

Seed for sale at \$1 per bushel sacked and delivered at depot. Now is the time to plant. Address A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kas.



SEED HOUSE GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name. Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED

CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS,



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881 rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed vacranical to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove etherwise, I will reful the orace grafts. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash. Phinner's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Con, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marbiehead, Mass,

SEEDSMAN NEW 1001S

No More Hog Cholera

And Kindred Diseases.

No More Restrictions on American Pork,

If farmers will raise more root food. There is no root crop or hog food that can be raised cheaper than ARTICHOKES, and no better food for the hog, they coatain a great amount of starch which keeps the hog healthy, makes bone and muscle; will throw off disease and every farmer should have a patch of them. Good for Horses and Cattle; make cows give great flow of milk. (See page 25 of our catalogue). We quote while present stock lasts:

Jerusalem Artichokes,

Per Barrel, \$2 85, package included; Single Bushel, \$1 00, package included.

If you want the genuine Jerusalem Artichoke buy of us. This variety is preferred because it can be eradi-cated if found necessary.

FLAX SEED,

Sweet Potatoes

Potatoes.

New York Early Rose, Peach Blows, Neshannocks and Peerless \$\$ 75 per barrel, \$1 40 per bushel, pack-age included. Burbanks, Bliss' Triumph, Snow Flake, and Late Rose, \$4 75 per barrel, \$1 75 per bushel, package included. Early Ohlo, \$5 50 per bar-rel, \$2 25 per bushel, package included.

OSAGE ORANGE.

1 to 10 bushel, \$5 00 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, \$4 75 per bushel, sacks included. Send money with orders. We also offer large stocks of German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Clo-vers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Tep, Orchard Grass, Early Amber and Orange Cane Seed, Egyptian Rice Corn, Onion Sets, Onion Seed, etc.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT, CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the premises of the undersigned on the night of March 25th, one light bay pony Gelding, rather light body, but heavy bone, badly sweenied in the off shoulder, and hip shot on the same side. Any person sending us information of his wheresbouts will be amply rewarded for their trouble.

CHARLES F. BATHAM, New Chilicothe, Dickinson Co., Kas.



To Farmers and Threshermen



GEO. ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

The largest Daily Paper in Kansas. J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Propr.

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The DAILY CAPITAL is the most widely circulated

We mean you, the wide awake, progressive Western Farmer. We want to ask you a few questions on a subject you are interested in:

1st. Do you think you can drag a given weight over the ground as easily as you can roll it on

Do you think you can drag the weight of a furrow on the side and botton of the bar or landside of a Sulky Plow as easily as if you carried it on wheels.

If, as some Sulky Plew makers claim, there is no friction on the landside, why not throw it off entirely? Again, why does it wear out—and quicker; too, than the same part on a

4th: Everything else being equal, would it not be an advantage to use a Sulky Plow, so constructed that no weight or pressure could be throwh on the landside?

CASADAY SULKY



BECAUSE we use no landside. The weight and side friction MUST be carried on the wheels; there's

Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.

Indianopolis, Ind.

Kanses Olty, Mo.

Dalles, Tex. Mansfield, O. Cedar Rapids, lows.

St. Paul, Minn.